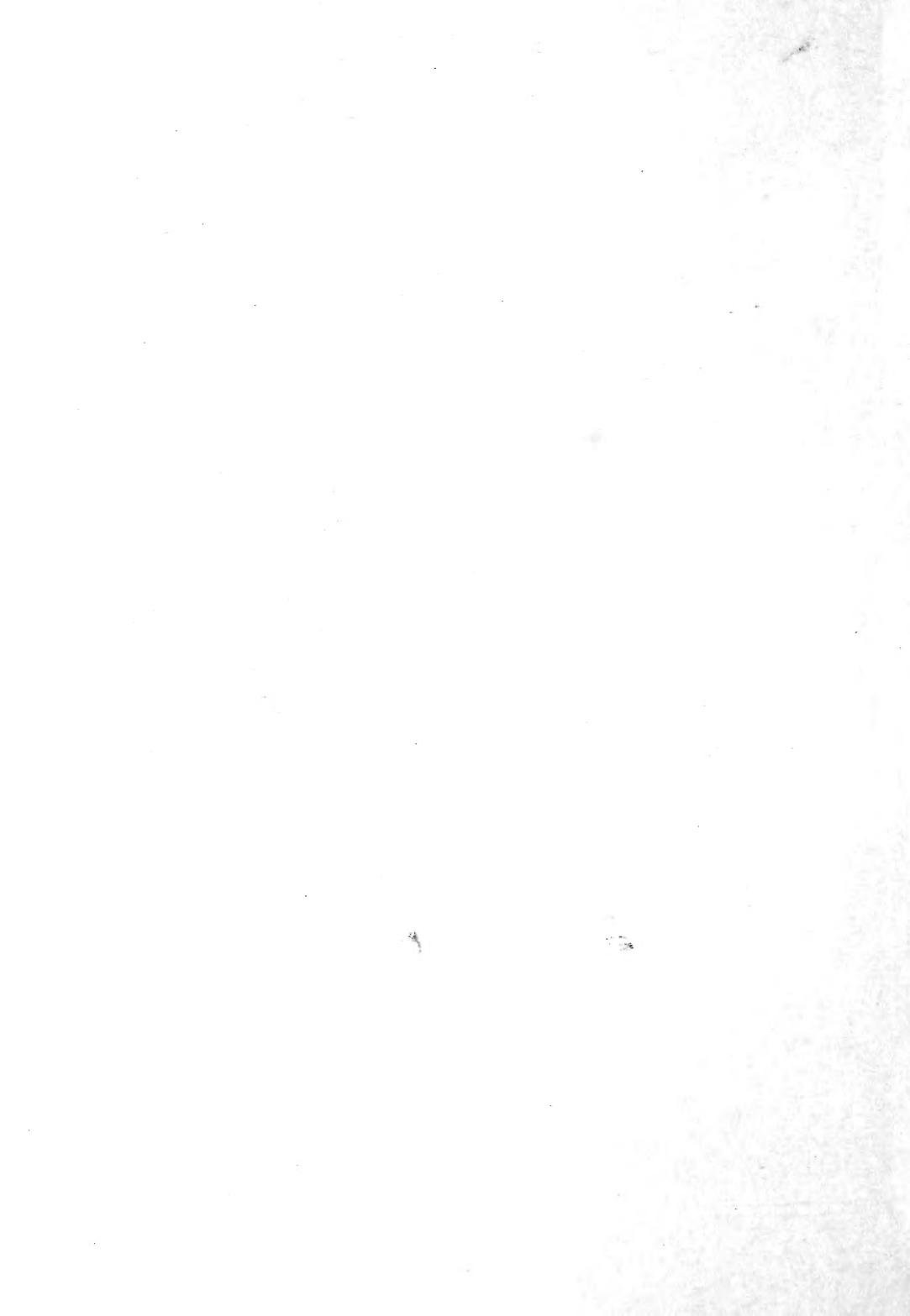


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



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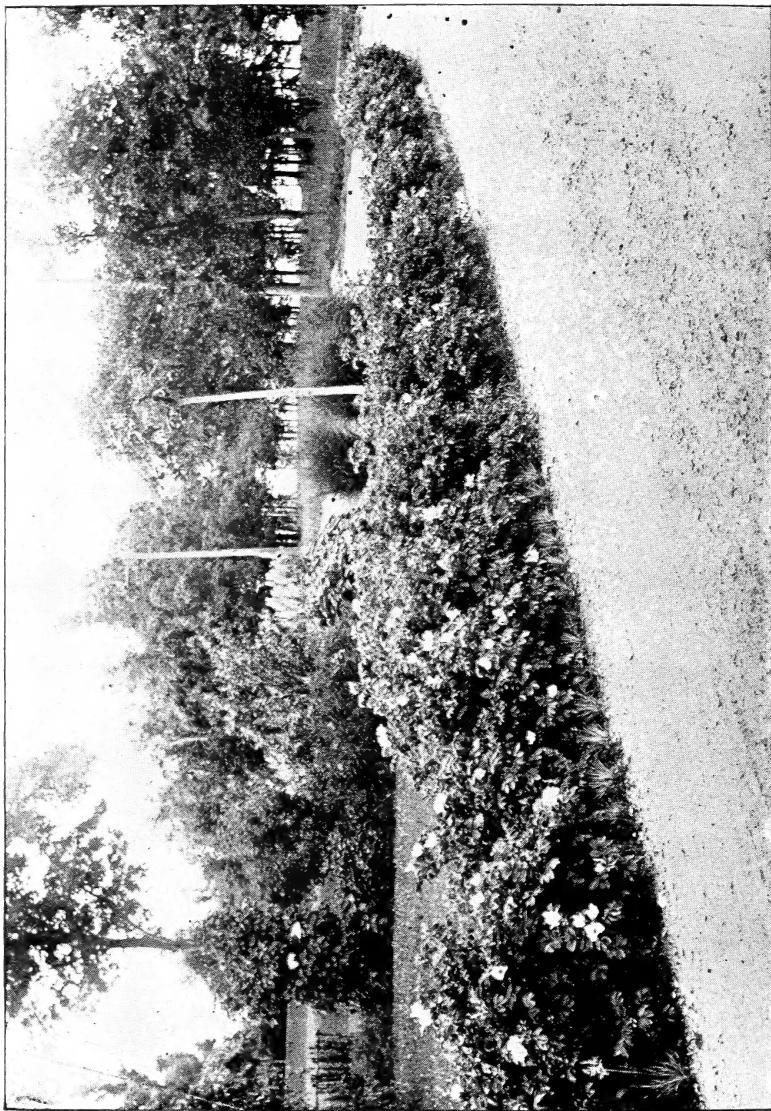
UNION COUNTY NURSERIES

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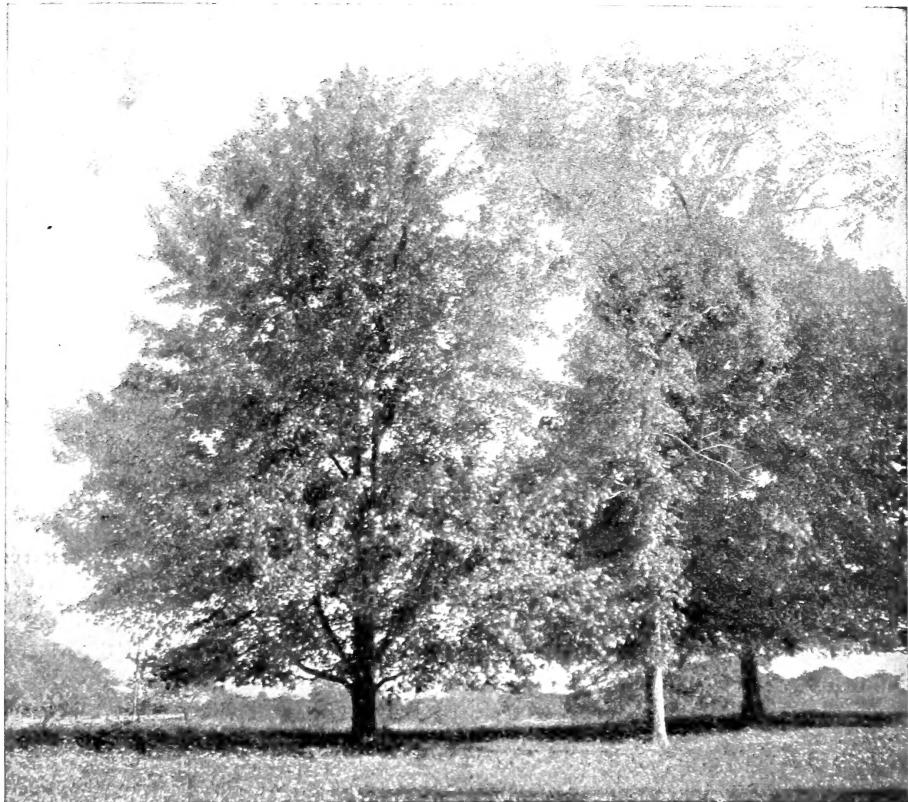


SPRING
1898

HIRAM F. JONES
ELIZABETH, N.J.



A Hedge of Rugosa Roses. Described on page 25.



Liquidambar.

Elm. Norway Maple.

A Brief and Practical Preface



HIS Catalogue comprises only the most desirable of the older varieties and the most promising of those of more recent introduction to the horticultural world.

The assortment is a representative one, and complete only in the sense of an endeavor to give truthful descriptions of the items named.

The illustrations are, with two or three exceptions, photographic reproductions taken from nature, and are accurate.

Parties desiring varieties other than those quoted herein are requested to send a complete list of wants for quotations, and buyers of large quantities of

specific sizes will do well to correspond with me. My assortment is very complete, and ranges from the small plants suitable for transplanting into nursery rows to trees of the largest size for immediate effect.

Early orders are always desirable, as late in the season our assortment is liable to be broken.

I give especial and personal attention to the grading of all nursery stock that I ship, which means that my customers receive trees that are well grown, carefully dug, smooth and thrifty, and strictly first-clss in every respect.

Having an experience of twenty-five years in the business, I assure my patrons that orders entrusted to me will be carefully and properly filled.

In case of accidental errors, which sometimes occur, prompt and satisfactory correction will be made when notified. While I exercise the greatest care to have all trees and plants true to name and of the quality represented, all sales are made with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, I will refund the money paid for such, or replace, but am not liable for damages other than herein named.

My Nurseries have been inspected by our State Entomologist, and are free from San José Scale and other insect pests. A copy of his Certificate is furnished each customer.

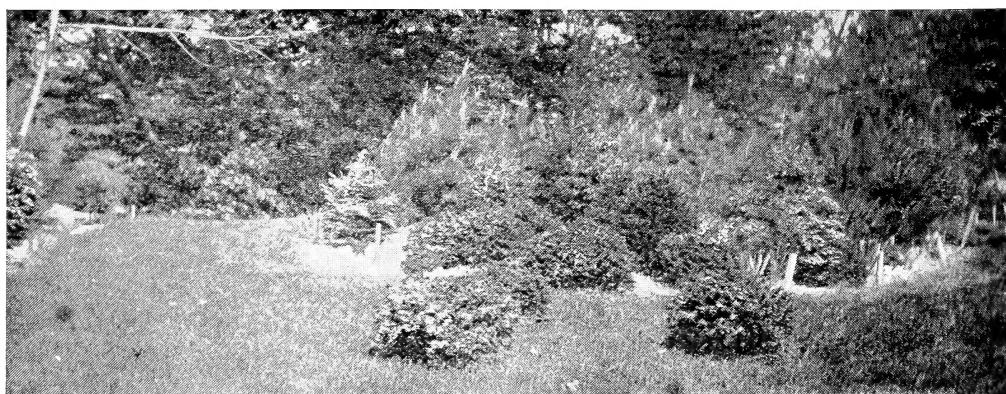
Elizabeth is of easy access, being on the main lines of the C. R. R. of N. J. and the Penna. R. R., with over 100 trains per day to and from New York.

HIRAM T. JONES

NURSERIES
NEAR SALEM MILLS
JUST OFF MORRIS AVE.

Long Distance Telephone

OFFICE
49 NORTH AVE
Take Lyons Farms car up
North Broad St. to North Ave.



A Border of Small Evergreens.



Avenue of Silver Maples in Brooklyn.

Ornamental Trees and Plants.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

The first thought of the owner of a new place is to surround it with the trees which must form the framework of any pleasant bit of landscape, the cozy seclusion of any real home.

The importance of tasteful, practical selection does not always loom up in the owner's mind as it should, however. To the average man the most convenient tree is the best one, provided it will grow. To preach the gospel of observation is more forcible in such cases than pages of argument.

A place planted at haphazard—how can it compare with one gay in spring from dozens of different tints in tender green, shining through summer with

banks of fragrant flowers and mosaics of bronze, purple, green and golden leaves, flashing in autumn with every rich tint of nature's color box, and bright even in winter with red-twigg'd, scarlet-fruited trees and shrubs?

The first cost of Hardy Ornamentals is their only cost, and their yearly increasing size and beauty makes an investment in them yield an annual dividend not computable by any ordinary method.

Deciduous Trees, although they drop their foliage in autumn, in many cases have bright bark, twigs, berries, or such a beautiful tracery of branches that the change gives them new interest and beauty. They may be planted in autumn or early spring.

Specimens and extra-sized stock of nearly every item in our Catalogue can be furnished if needed.

THE MAPLES.

ACER dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. Named from the silvery undersurface of its leaves. A large tree of irregular, rounded outline; very hardy and easily transplanted. One of the most useful where quick growth and immediate shade are required. See page 3. 7 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

A. d. Wierii laciniatum. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. The slender, drooping shoots and finely cut foliage of this tree give it a habit as graceful as the cut-leaved birch. To its charming blend of cool green and silver a dash of red is added in the brightly tinted leaf-stems. It grows rapidly, but bears cutting back to suit its quarters. 8 to 14 feet, 50c. to \$1.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. One of the most generally valuable of lawn or street trees for fine, rounded contours, dense shade, and healthy, long-lived vigor. Forms a fine background for brighter colored trees. 8 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$3.

A. p. Reitenbachii. REITENBACH'S PURPLE MAPLE. Very striking in appearance. Its rich leaves retain their color all season. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts.

A. p. Schwedleri. PURPLE-LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE. In this variety both the young shoots and leaves are bright bronzy red and purple. Of especial value on account of its brilliancy. 6 to 8 feet, 75 cts. to \$1.

A. pseudo-platanus. SYCAMORE MAPLE. A picturesque European tree of rapid, upright growth, with large, thick, shining foliage; the trunk is a smooth column of light gray. 8 to 14 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

A. saccharinum. SUGAR or ROCK MAPLE. A well-known native that obligingly adapts itself to ornamental planting everywhere, except amid the smoke and dust of city streets. The growth is stately and pyramidal, reaching grand proportions. 8 to 20 feet, 50 cts. to \$5.

ACER polymorphum. THE JAPAN MAPLES. These represent the very highest development of complex, delicate, vivid beauty among hardy trees and shrubs. There is not a tint of green, gold, silver, red or purple that is not painted in deft touches or broad shades upon their fine-cut, feathery leaves. They are dwarf, graceful in habit, and quite a number of the best sorts are entirely hardy, but all are so beautiful that they are much grown in pots for conservatory decoration. Their different colors may be arranged in groups and masses upon the lawn so as to give charming effects.

A. palmatum aureum. GOLDEN JAPAN MAPLE. All through the summer the bush is a gleaming mass of pure yellow. Fine for grouping. \$2.50.

ACER palmatum dissectum atropurpureum. CUT-LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE.

An exceedingly attractive and elegant weeping shrub. The leaves, deeply and delicately cut, are bright rose-color when young, changing to a deep, constant purple. The slender, pendulous young growth is also rose-colored. Used both for lawn and conservatory decoration. \$2.50.

A. p. variegatum. VARIEGATED JAPAN MAPLE. Small, delicately cut leaves, daintily touched with white, yellow and green. \$2.

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum.

WHITE-FLOWERED HORSE-CHESTNUT. The well-known European species, of handsome, regular growth, with luxuriant, deep green leaves. In May it is thickly spangled with large, erect flower spikes; flowers white, dashed with crimson; free from insects and diseases, and very hardy. 50 cts. to \$2.50.

A. rubicunda. RED-FLOWERED HORSE-CHESTNUT. Forms a beautiful contrast with the above; the flowers are a peculiarly rich and attractive shade of red. One of the finest trees in cultivation. \$1 to \$3.

ALNUS laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ALDER. Of very strong and rapid growth; leaves dark green and deeply cut; very light and graceful in effect. \$1.

BETULA alba. WHITE WEEPING EUROPEAN BIRCH. All the Birches have a classical beauty of outline and a stately yet singularly graceful aspect. They are distinguished from a long distance by their silvery bark, the light sweep of their slender branches, and their airy foliage. They flourish even in the poorest soils and most exposed situations. The White Birch is medium in growth, assuming an elegant drooping habit after four or five years. In winter the silvery trunks rise like white columns from the snow. 50 cts.

B. a. atropurpurea. PURPLE BIRCH. The white trunks and purple leaves contrast finely. Both graceful and rich in effect; has no rival except the Purple Beech. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

B. a. laciniata pendula. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. The many attractive characteristics of this Birch are rarely found in the same tree. To the highest type of elegance and grace in form it adds a vigor of growth that renders it popular everywhere. The queen of all Deciduous Trees. Well shown in our illustration from a photograph, page 6. 75 cts. to \$1.

B. a. pendula Youngii. YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH. This form is usually grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high, from which it droops in a dense, elegant head, with branches sweeping the ground. \$2.50.

B. a. elegans pendula. Perhaps more graceful than the above. \$2.50.



A Young Japanese Maple.

CARYA alba. SHELLBARK HICKORY. The handsomest species in the genus, with the finest nuts. Grows moderately to a large tree; the leaves color to a very vivid golden yellow in autumn. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CASTANEA vesca. CHESTNUT. Few trees so well adapted for avenues yield such a return for the land. The Chestnut grows rapidly into a tree of noble outline, little care being required, except in transplanting and grafting. The leaves are a very rich, deep green, brightened in midsummer by billowy masses of cream-colored flowers. See also Fruit Department. 50 cts. to \$1.50. Profitable both as an ornamental and nut-bearing tree.

CATALPA Bungei. DWARF

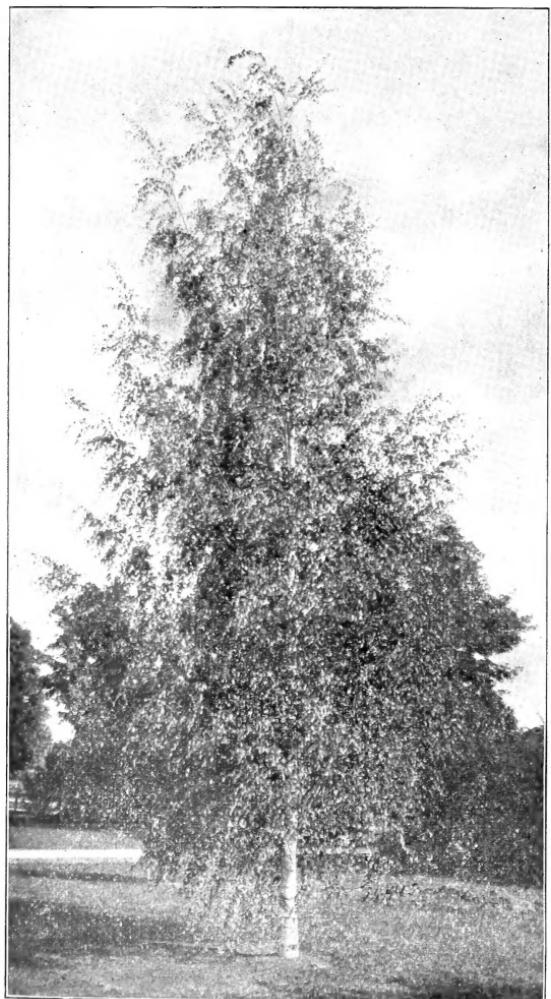
CATALPA. Unique and tropical in effect. The species grows but 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, forming a dense mound of large heart-shaped leaves. When grafted upon a 5 or 6-foot stem of the tree species, it forms a close, round head with very delicate green tints retained through autumn. Grafted standards, 6 to 8 feet, \$1 to \$2.

C. Kämpferi. JAPAN

CATALPA. This and the above represent the two extremes of the genus. *C. Kämpferi* is valuable to the lawn planter for broad, shadowy foliage that retains its color well in fall; to others for quick growth and enduring wood. It is better and less spreading than the *common* Catalpa, with flowers smaller. 50 cts. to \$1.

CERCIS Canadensis.

AMERICAN RED BUD. The Red Buds bloom early in spring before the leaves appear, wreathing their stems with a mist of delicate, reddish purple flowers. They form small trees of irregularly rounded form. *C. Canadensis* is our native species. 25 to 75 cts.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Described on page 5.

CERCIS Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS TREE. More bushy in growth than our native species, with flowers larger, more abundant and brighter colored. One of our finest ornamentals. Blooms with the Chinese Magnolias and groups finely with them. 50 cts. to \$1.

CERASUS avium alba fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHERRY. At its blooming time, in May, this elegant small tree presents to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom. The branches are hidden and bent by their weight of blossoms, each one as double and perfect as a small white rose. \$1.

C. Japonica rosea pendula. PINK JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY. The branches are light and feathery, drooping till their rich wreaths of rose-colored flowers sweep upon the grass. Rare and inimitably graceful. \$1.50.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. WHITE FRINGE TREE. A small tree of oval contour, with large, lustrous leaves, overhung by fragrant masses of delicate white flowers. Seen from a distance, against a background of Evergreens, it looks like a white cloud. 25 to 75 cts.

CORNUS florida. WHITEF-LOWERING DOGWOOD. Our picturesque native, conspicuous in early spring by its shoals of large white flowers; in autumn, by the scarlet flame of its leaves, which are carried in broad masses like the flowers. 25 to 50 cts.; extra sizes, \$1 to \$3.

C. f. rubra. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Flower bracts suffused with bright rose; very showy and bright; blooms when quite young. New and rare as yet, and quite valuable. \$1 to \$1.50.

C. f. pendula. WEEPING DOGWOOD. To the fine qualities of the above species this one adds a graceful, drooping habit. \$1 to \$2.

CYTISUS Laburnum. LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN. The Laburnum is a lovely tree of medium size, with long clusters of golden yellow flowers in June. Their color is rich and dazzling, so that a large shrub in full bloom shines from a long distance, and is a glorious sight. 25 to 50 cts.

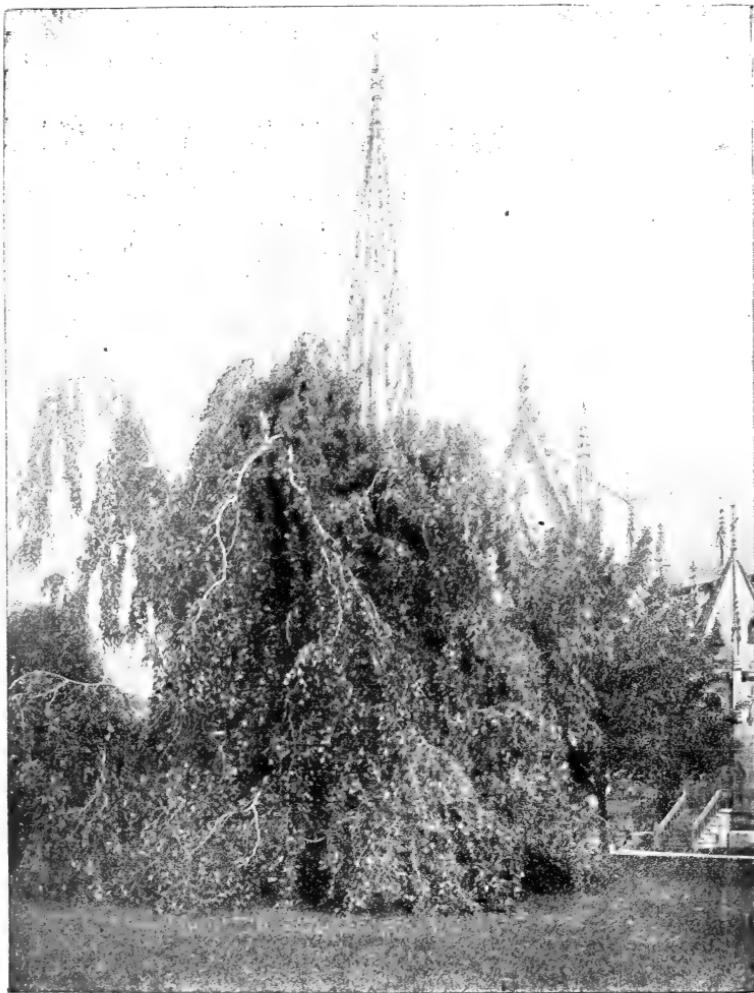
C. Schipkænsis. A dwarf variety of recent introduction from the Balkans. Blooms freely, being covered with flowers of pure white. Especially valuable for borders and rock-work. \$1.

THE BEECHES.

FAGUS ferruginea. AMERICAN BEECH. The Beeches are remarkable for their beauty even while very young, and with age spread into magnificent trees. None of them have nobler, cleaner-cut contours of trunk and branches than our American Beech, or combine more symmetry with picturesqueness. The leaves are glossy and delicately finished. In winter the silvery bark, the sweep of the branches, the spray of twigs and spirited sky-outline form a beautiful study. They require rich soil and careful transplanting, but grow off well when once established. 50c. to \$1.

F. sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. Slower growing and more compact than the American Beech; an elegant tree, that retains its foliage very late, sometimes all winter. 50 cts. to \$1.

F. s. asplenifolia. FERN-LEAVED BEECH. The young shoots are like tendrils, giving the tree a graceful, wavy aspect; the leaves are delicately cut and fern-like. A choice tree of rounded form and medium size. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



Weeping Beech. Described on opposite page.

FAGUS sylvatica purpurea. PURPLE BEECH. Pre-eminent among all trees for its broad masses of rich glowing leaves. Against the morning or evening sun they are indescribably rich, sparkling red, their glossy purple surface taking on other rich tints in different lights. By grouping with a view to fine contrasts its beauty may be well displayed. It is a hardy, long-lived tree, free from insects or diseases, and nothing can replace it for rich, striking, ornamental effects. 6 to 12 feet. \$1 to \$5.

F. s. tricolor. VARIEGATED PURPLE BEECH. An elegant new variety of the above, in which the rich dark purple of the leaves is dashed in a very striking way with several shades of pink. \$5.

FAGUS sylvatica pendula. WEEPING BEECH. This is a great favorite among landscape gardeners ; by many considered the noblest form of all. Its great, gleaming masses of foliage assume all sorts of fantastic shapes. Seen at a distance, it looks like a great fountain. Our illustration from a photograph, on opposite page, gives a good idea of the tree. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

FRAXINUS Americana. WHITE ASH. A large, spreading tree of symmetrical shape. The foliage is light and airy ; the tree is rapid-growing and easy to transplant. 8 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

F. excelsior pendula. WEEPING ASH. Of quick, wide-spreading growth ; forms beautiful arbors and shady nooks. \$1 to \$2.

GINKGO biloba. MAIDENHAIR TREE. This rare and elegant tree from Japan is singular and statuesque in outline, with long, spreading branches and light foliage, resembling an adiantum. The fruits and nuts are edible. 4 to 8 feet, 75 cts. to \$1.50.

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. A singular tree of very rapid, upright growth, with rough bark and stiff, blunt shoots. The long, bluish green leaves are twice pinnate and very graceful. 75c.

HALESIA diptera. SNOWDROP TREE. Also called Silver Bell. A small, choice tree, covered in May with sprays of dainty white drooping bells an inch or more long ; the flowers are followed by curious winged seeds. 50 cts. to \$1.

LARIX Americana. LARCH. Our quick-growing native, with slender, pine-like foliage ; especially valued for its early, tender, springtime tints of green. 50 cts.

L. Europaea. Of elegant pyramidal habit, the smaller branches drooping. 50 cts. to \$1.

Liquidambar styraciflua. SWEET GUM. Everywhere justly regarded as one of our finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth, with rough, straight stem and glossy, star-shaped leaves, that color to richest, most vivid red in autumn. Its curious seed-balls also make it interesting in winter. Much planted for streets, avenues, or for groups against evergreens, where its rich red will sparkle in autumn. Striking and generally unique in effect the year round. 6 to 10 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera. TULIP TREE. A lofty, magnificent forest tree of pyramidal outline. The tulip-like, tawny orange flowers, so curiously and finely formed and tinted, are half-buried in masses of broad, glistening, fiddle-shaped leaves, carried high above surrounding summer greenery by the tall, smooth shaft of the trunk. The tree grows very rapidly ; must be transplanted while young. See front cover. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

THE MAGNOLIAS.

The large, shining leaves of the Magnolias, and their great, creamy, perfume-filled cups give us our most tropical effects. Their spring inflorescence is beautiful beyond description, while from April till midsummer some member of the genus is in bloom. All should be transplanted in early spring, taking care to preserve their fibrous roots and protect them from exposure.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. A symmetrical lawn or avenue tree, growing in pyramidal form to a height of 60 to 90 feet. The fruit-cone resembles a cucumber when green. 50 cts. to \$1.



Magnolia conspicua.

MAGNOLIA conspicua. WHITE CHINESE MAGNOLIA, OR YULAN. Conspicuous in a handsome race, as perhaps the finest of all. The great white regular cups of the flowers cover the entire surface of the tree, very early before the leaves appear. One of the largest Chinese sorts, always rare and high-priced. \$1.50 to \$3.

M. Soulangiana. Flowers white and rosy purple, 3 to 5 inches across. Leaves very broad and glossy. Blooms a little later than *M. conspicua*, and is one of the hardiest and finest foreign Magnolias. \$1 to \$2.

M. Lennei. LENNE'S MAGNOLIA. The best purple Magnolia, and the latest-flowering of the Chinese sorts. The flower is very large, slightly tinted on the inner surface with red, but outside it is solid, rich, royal purple. The leaves are very large, and the habit vigorous. \$2.

MAGNOLIA stellata. HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA. A dwarf, shrubby species, with delicate, white, starlike blossoms on firm, compact stems. The petals are long, narrow and more numerous than in any other variety, and it blooms earlier than any. The growth is slow and rounded, adapting it well to small yards. \$1.50.

MORUS alba Morettii. RUSSIAN MULBERRY. A rapid-growing and very hardy tree, with pretty foliage; valuable for timber and city street trees. The fruit is abundant, but small and insipid. 50 cts.

M. a. pendula. TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY. One of our prettiest small weeping trees, forming an umbrella-like head, with slender branches drooping to the ground. The leaves are glossy and beautifully lobed; the tree perfectly hardy through heat, drouth and cold. \$1 to \$2.

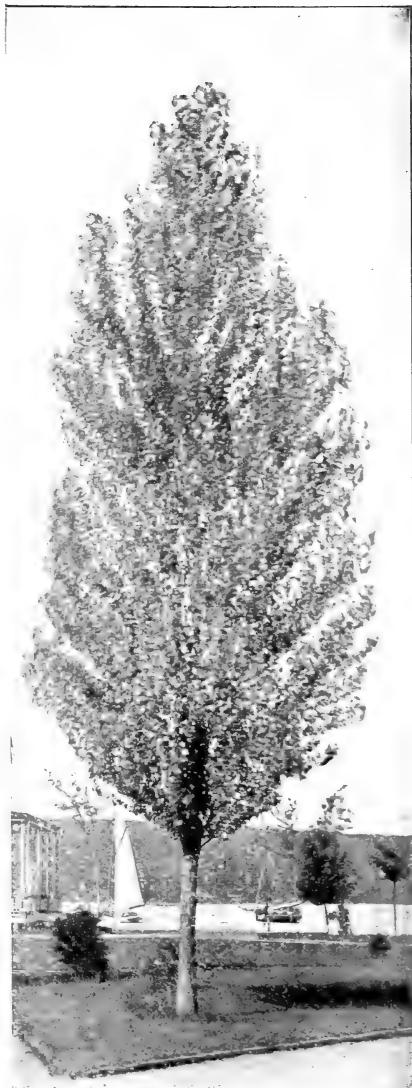
PAULOWNIA imperialis. We have few trees so striking and rich in both flowers and foliage. The tree is one mass of large, erect purple flower clusters when in bloom, and the great, rounded leaves are sometimes 12 to 14 inches across. 3 feet, 50 cts.

PLATANUS orientalis. BUTTONWOOD, OR EASTERN PLANE. A grand, spreading street or avenue tree. It is rapid-growing, entirely hardy, and in every way preferable to our native Buttonwood. 8 to 12 feet. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

POPULUS alba Bolleana. BOLL'S POP-LAR. A remarkable tree of the tall, spire-like form so useful for breaking the monotony of level-topped trees and ordinary outlines. 8 feet, \$1.

P. monilifera. CAROLINA POPLAR; COTTONWOOD. An erect, lofty native tree, with shining serrate leaves. Planted extensively as a street tree. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

PRUNUS Pissardii. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. An elegant small tree or shrub, with rich leafage, lustrous crimson when young, changing to dark purple with age. It holds its color better than any other shrub of its class, transplants easily, and grows well anywhere. Small white single flowers cover it thickly in spring. 50 cts. to \$1.



Boll's Poplar.

PRUNUS triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. In May this shrub is a radiant cloud of double, dainty pink flowers. 50 cts.

PYRUS aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A fine hardy tree, with dense, regular head and graceful pinnate leaves. From midsummer until frost it is all ablaze with thick clusters of bright scarlet berries. 50c. to \$1.

P. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. A remarkable dwarf form, with leaves lobed like the oak's. \$1.

PYRUS malus Parkmannii. PARKMAN'S FLOWERING CRAB. An exquisite dwarf tree, that in blooming time is a fountain of glowing color, formed by slender sprays of long-stemmed carmine buds and flowers. These are as double and perfectly formed as those of a high-bred rose. Unique and elegant. 3 feet, \$1.50.

THE OAKS.

This is our noblest race of trees, and but for the prevailing exaggerated idea of their slow development, many more Oaks would be planted. Until well established, it is true that an Oak grows slowly, but this accomplished, in good land it will outgrow most other trees, towering above them in rugged strength and majesty, a type of all that is enduring and grand. Our species are carefully chosen from those most effective, in the solid, dark green tints of backgrounds, or for their own distinct glowing colors.

QUERCUS alba. WHITE OAK. The giant of our American forests, with wide-spreading branches and silvery lined leaves. Its vigor remains unimpaired, and its grandeur increases for centuries. \$1.

Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. Very brilliant in autumn, when the leaves turn rich, bright scarlet. Smaller than the White Oak, of pyramidal form and quick growth. 2 to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

Q. macrocarpa. MOSSY CUP or BUR OAK. Especially striking from its rugged, grotesque twigs and branches, clothed with deeply lobed leaves that are the largest in the Oak family, and thickly sprinkled with large, mossy-cupped acorns. The pyramid of the tree is remarkable also for its bold, regular form and rapid growth. The massive trunk is roughly corrugated. 6 to 10 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. We are lately waking up to the merits of this Oak. Its drooping, yet vigorous and shining foliage make it a striking feature of any summer landscape. With age it assumes a drooping habit; one of the quickest growing Oaks. 6 to 12 feet, 75 cts. to \$1.50. (See illustration on opposite page.)

Q. robur. The Royal Oak of England. Lofty, spreading, slow-growing. 75 cts.

Q. r. Concordia. GOLDEN OAK. In autumn this tree becomes the brilliant feature of any landscape. Its leaves are disposed in rich, thick masses, and "all through summer their golden tint deepens, until in midautumn the tree stands a bright yellow flame of health and vigor amid the dull and fading tints of autumn." Should be planted where it will contrast well with other foliage. Moderate in growth. One of our best, highest colored trees. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. An American species of bold and picturesque growth. The large leaves turn purplish red in autumn. Valuable, also, as a street tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

RHUS cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE, OR SMOKE TREE. In June this low-growing, shrubby tree is completely enveloped in its rounded, rosy purple masses of flowers, so light and delicate as to hang in the air like mist or smoke. Parsons compares it to "a cloud of smoke suffused with sunlight." 25 to 50 cts.

R. glabra laciniata.

CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. This small tree or shrub has delicately cut drooping leaves, more deeply crimson in autumn than the common Sumac, and of much finer form and aspect. 75 cts.

SALIX Babylonica. WEEPING WILLOW.

The fresh, cool, gray-green tones of the ever-graceful Willows are very grateful to the eye in summer, especially when a light breeze blows them silver. They transplant readily, and will grow quickly into fine specimens in almost any soil. The Babylonian Willow is a large tree with stout trunk, and branches veiled by a drooping mist of green. 8 to 12 feet, 50c. to \$1.



A Young Pin Oak. Described on opposite page.

S. cuprea pendula.

KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW. Grafted 5 to 7 feet high upon the stock, it forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head of glossy, drooping foliage. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. pentandra. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. Few trees have finer foliage in summer, retaining it glossy and shining, so late in fall. It endures all soils and exposures, even close to the seashore, and is always clean and thrifty. 3 to 8 feet, 35 cts. to \$1.

SOPHORA Japonica. PAGODA TREE. This small tree has smooth, dark green bark, pretty pinnate leaves, and drooping clusters of cream-white, pea-shaped flowers. 75 cts.

S. J. pendula. WEEPING SOPHORA. In outline something like a Weeping Birch, but more dwarfed and less fantastic. Flowers and leaves like the above. \$3.



Weeping Willow. Described on page 13.

SYRINGA Japonica. TREE LILAC. This is still a scarce, lovely little tree, for which there is a growing demand. Its odorless clusters of creamy white flowers are in bloom a month later than other Lilacs. 50 cts. to \$1.

TAXODIUM distichum. DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. A very graceful and impressive tree of slender habit, with picturesque masses of soft, feathery foliage, appearing very late in the season and retained as late in fall. The trunk is as straight as an arrow, tapering to a spire. Will flourish in any spot where the soil is rich and moist. 50 cts. to \$1.

TILIA Americana. AMERICAN BASSWOOD, OR LINDEN. The rapid, hardy growth and rounded, luxuriant leaf-masses of the Lindens make them popular as street and shade trees. *T. Americana* has very large cordate leaves and delicately fragrant, inconspicuous flowers. 6 to 15 feet, 50c. to \$2.

TILIA argentea. SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. Somewhat smaller than the preceding. The leaves have a downy white under-surface. 8 to 12 feet, \$1 to \$2.

T. vulgaris. EUROPEAN LINDEN, LINN, OR LIME TREE. A large, dense, symmetrical tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

ULMUS Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ELM. The Elm is a rival of the oak, having more stately grace in its intersecting gothic lines, but less rugged strength and picturesqueness. A fine old specimen Elm reminds one of a great cathedral, and is worth traveling miles to see. The White Elm is the noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests. Of quick growth and long life, attaining enormous size. A grand avenue tree. 8 to 15 feet, 50 cts. to \$2.

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Leaves smaller than in our native Elm; branches sent out at right angles, bark darker. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

U. Montana pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. A handsome, dwarf, weeping form, well adapted to small grounds. The head grows broad and dense, rarely higher than 5 or 6 feet, and the zigzag branches grow downward several feet in a season, until they sweep the ground. \$1 to \$2.30.

EVERGREEN CONIFERS.

Evergreens, on which all winter landscapes depend greatly for their beauty, serve to modify and render cozy the bleak places, as well as to screen unsightly details. The rich, solid masses of the larger forms make strong foils, both summer and winter, for the more delicate tints and outlines of smaller Evergreen and deciduous trees.

But it is a mistake to suppose that Evergreens are adapted to large grounds only. Fifty feet square of ground will enable any one with an artistic eye and a good knowledge of hardy ornamentals to have a lovely and perennial, though inexpensive, winter picture.

All Evergreens are not somber. Some of them are exceedingly bright. Besides the dark greens of spruce and fir and hemlock, there are intermediate shadings and half-tones of silvery green and blue, silver, bronze, and pure golden yellow. These, interspersed with the bright bark or berries of different deciduous trees and shrubs and shrubs, with the white tracery of birches, curious tangled outlines of weeping trees, and a dark background of spruce or hemlock to bring out the bright tones of all, give the eye a charming study that defies the cold of winter; snow and sleet storms giving it merely a dazzling variation.

For transplanting Evergreens, May, August and September are perhaps the best months, though the work may be done earlier in spring and later in autumn with perfect safety. Care should be taken never to let their roots become dry while out of the ground.

Specimens and extra sizes of nearly all Evergreens we can supply to customers who wish them. A list of sizes and prices will be sent upon application.

FIRS AND HEMLOCKS.

ABIES balsamea. BALSAM FIR. Erect and regularly pyramidal, with dark green leafage; is very hardy and grows rapidly; is finest when young. 4 feet, 75 cts.



Austrian Pine.

Nordmann's Fir.

ABIES Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Delicate dark green foliage; branches drooping; growth rapid. Most beautiful in June, when covered with fresh green tendril-like growths. Makes a beautiful hedge. Specimens, 2 to 5 feet, 50 cts. to \$2. Hedge plants, 1 foot, \$10 per 100; 2 to 2½ feet, \$25 per 100.

A. concolor. A remarkably beautiful species, with yellow bark on the young branches, and unusually long light bluish leafage. \$1 to \$2.50.

A. Douglasii. DOUGLAS' FIR. Large, conical, rapid growing, with horizontal branches, smooth bark and light green foliage, glaucous beneath. Grows rapidly; not always hardy. \$1 to \$3.

A. Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. Of majestic, symmetrical form, with massive, plumy branches of dark green foliage, showing its light under surface in silvery ripples. Of slow growth and great hardiness. Finest of all Silver Firs. 2 to 5 feet, \$1 to \$5; large specimens, \$10.

ABIES pectinata. EUROPEAN SILVER FIR. A large and stately tree, with rich green foliage, silvery beneath. 3 to 10 feet, \$1 to \$10.

A. pinsapo. SPANISH SILVER FIR. The short, silvery green leaves of this handsome tree are set spirally on the stem. \$2 to \$3.

~~For~~ For other species of Hemlock, Fir and Spruce, sometimes classed under *Abies*, see *Picea*.

CEDRUS Atlantica glauca. MT. ATLAS SILVER CEDAR. A very hardy and vigorous pyramidal tree, with dense, silvery foliage, thicker on the upper side of the branches. Resembles to some extent the famous Cedar of Lebanon, but is of brighter color and of better habit. \$1.50 to \$3.

CHAMÆCYPARIS, or CYPRESSUS Lawsoniana. LAWSON'S CYPRESS. Forms a slender, graceful tree of most elegant aspect. The drooping branches are tipped with feathery branchlets, and clothed in thick leaves of dark, glaucous-tinged green. May need some protection in severe winters, but is well worth it. 50 cts. to \$1.

~~For~~ For other forms sometimes classed under *Chamæcyparis*, see *Retinosporas*.

JUNIPERUS communis Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Forms a neat, straight pillar of green. Popular and effective; sometimes, but rarely, winter-kills. 50 cts.

J. procumbens. PROSTRATE JUNIPER. Densely branched and trailing, covering a wide space with a dense mat of delicate, dark green leaves. An exquisite and odd native species, well adapted to mounds and rock-work. 75 cts.

J. Virginiana. NATIVE RED CEDAR. Very hardy and robust, flourishing in any soil or situation. Much used for hedges, live fence-posts, etc. 50 cts. each; 1 foot, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

PICEA alba. AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE. Silvery gray foliage and light bark; of medium size; form pyramidal; growth moderate. 2 to 4 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

P. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. More largely planted for specimens, groups, shelter belts and hedges than any other Evergreen. Extremely hardy, rapid-growing; makes a lofty tree, with drooping branches in age. Supplied in large quantities of all sizes at low prices. 4 to 8 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50; 1½ to 3 feet, for hedging, \$10 to \$30 per 100.

P. e. inverta. WEEPING NORWAY SPRUCE. More like a King's Jester, since its varied, irregular, grotesque or sprawling shapes are considered its greatest attraction. The regular weeping habit can be easily induced by training it to a stake when young. Left to grow naturally, no two specimens are alike. Invaluable for cemetery planting or producing singular and fanciful effects. Leaves larger and brighter than in the Norway Spruce; branches as supple as a willow's. 2 feet, \$1; 3 feet, \$1.50; 4 feet, \$3. Large specimens, 8 to 15 feet, \$15 to \$25.

P. pungens. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. Richest and bluest of all Evergreens, with a capacity for shimmering, varying color, invaluable for winter effects. It has also the high merit of vigorous hardihood, combined with dense, compact, shapely habit. Since seedlings are variable in color, we have had our plants grafted from some of the finest silver-blue specimens in the east. 5-year grafts, \$2; seedlings, 1½ to 3 feet, \$2 to \$5, according to color.

THE PINES.

Our most refined winter colors and softest plume-like effects are furnished by the Pines. Their forms are so diverse that suitable species may be chosen for almost any situation, or grounds of any extent. These traits, together with its hardy, robust habit, give the Pine the same rank in our climate that the Palm has near the equator.

PINUS Austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. A dark, massive tree, that deserves prominent display. Leaves long, stiff, dark green; growth remarkably strong and hardy. Illustrated on page 16. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. Stately and of rapid growth, resembling the native White Pine, but with very long, delicately green or silver leaves, arranged in picturesque, open masses; very graceful. \$1.



Retinospora obtusa nana.

P. Mughus. MUGHO PINE. A very ornamental low, wide-spreading bush. 75c.

P. strobus. WHITE PINE. Our magnificent native Pine; lofty, quick-growing, of beautiful shape, even when small; leaves long and plumy, delicate silvery green. 50 cts. to \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$5 per doz.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. A fine and very hardy species, with bluish foliage and stout, erect branches. 50 cts. to \$1.

RETINOSPORAS

These are chiefly of dwarf habit and well suited to small grounds. Quite a number of them have beautiful white and yellow-tinted foliage. Most all need shearing while young, to establish a dense, symmetrical habit. The engraving shows the plumy character of the foliage.

RETINOSPORA obtusa nana. A small, beautiful tree, that is bright and glossy all the year. \$1 to \$3.

RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea. GOLDEN RETINOSPORA. One of the few really golden Evergreens. Particularly bright and pretty in early summer, its pure yellow affording also a very fresh and delightful contrast to the neutral tints of winter. 2 to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$2.50.

R. squarrosa Veitchii.

Scarcely less striking in appearance and color. The foliage is a beautiful, silvery, glaucous green; valuable for variety and contrast. 1 to 5 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. UMBRELLA

PINE. A highly prized and strange-looking tree, with dark green foliage growing in distinct whorls. Extremely rare, and has quite an air of distinction; grows slowly to good size. Small plants, \$3 to \$5.

TAXUS baccata. ENGLISH YEW.

The Yews form one of the most charming features of the lawn in early summer. The young growth's variety and freshness of tint, as contrasted with dark, older shades, really defies description. They bear patiently any amount of shearing, and are beautiful all the year. The English Yew is a dark green, densely branched, spreading bush. 75 cts. to \$1.

T. b. aurea. GOLDEN YEW. The richest effects of early summer are produced by the young shoots of this Yew. Their deep, rich gold is fairly luminous. \$1 to \$2.

Specimens and extra-sized stock of nearly every item in this Catalogue can be furnished if needed.



Golden Chinese Arborvitæ. (Described on page 20.)

ARBORVITÆS.

Valuable for screens and hedges, as well as for ornamental grouping. Includes a great variety of forms and colors.

THUYA occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Very hardy, and especially valuable for hedges. Specimens, 50 cts. to \$1; 2 feet, for hedging, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100; 3 feet, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

T. o. aurea. GEORGE PEABODY. Hardest, brightest and most constant in color of the Golden Arborvitæs. Shows beautifully contrasting shades of copper and rich yellow. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

T. o. globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. An exceedingly pretty and hardy, naturally formed evergreen globe. 50 cts. to \$1.

T. orientalis elegantissima. GOLDEN CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. From its rich yellow of summer the young growth changes to purplish bronze in winter, beaded with twig tips of bright yellow on the sunny side. A unique and effective form. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

T. o. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. This tree forms an elegant, slender, tall, green column that is very much appreciated in artistic planting. 3 to 5 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

T. Tatarica. SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. The best of the genus for this climate, as it keeps its color well in winter, is exceedingly hardy and grows anywhere into elegant, compact pyramids. Much used for specimens, screens, or hedges. 50 cts. to \$2; hedge plants, \$10 to \$40 per 100.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN.

At some seasons of the year all the beauty of grounds and gardens depends largely upon these shrubs. At all times they are desirable as a brilliant undergrowth or supplement to the trees.

AMYGDALUS communis rosea fl. pl. DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND. Very early in spring the branches of this small, hardy shrub are thickly strung with rosy, fluffy flowers. 50 cts.

A. c. alba fl. pl. Very double, snow-white flowers. 50 cts.

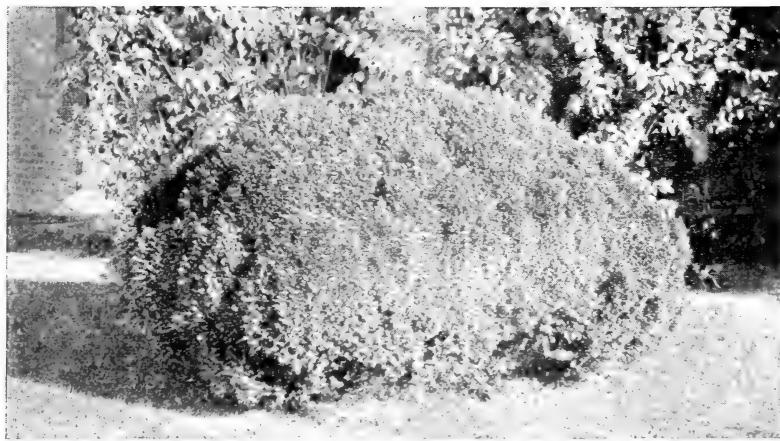
ANDROMEDA Catesbæi. Evergreen, with glossy bark and leaves. The long, slim branches droop outward, forming a dense round clump. The thick racemes of small flowers are borne early in spring. 50 cts.

A. Mariana. STAGGER BUSH. An elegant, small, deciduous shrub, with graceful clusters of small white flowers, enclosing scarlet stamens. 25 cts.

AZALEAS.

All the Azaleas are richly and subtly tinted, forming most effective undergrowths among tall trees, or as a border for large shrubberies. Such partial protection from midday sun suits them well. The Rhododendrons, which they precede in bloom, are their only rivals.

AZALEA amoena. The most showy of very dwarf shrubs. In spring the little bushes are a mass of bright red flowers; in winter the leaves turn to richest purplish crimson and bronze-green. Well adapted to small yards; 2 to 3 feet high. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

**Buxus sempervirens.**

AZALEA Mollis. Blooms two weeks earlier than the Ghent or Pontica Azaleas, with petals nearly twice as large, suffused with exquisite tints of orange, saffron and crimson. Protect for the first winter or two, after which it is perfectly hardy. 50 cts. to \$2.

A. Pontica. GHENT AZALEA. These are brilliant dwarf hybrids, combining nearly all colors in their superb, fragrant flower-masses. Their blooming season lasts through May and June. \$1 to \$3.

A. Vaseyi. Flowers of delicate waxen pink, appearing before the leaves. An exceedingly pretty and rare native, recently rediscovered among the North Carolina mountains. \$1 to \$2.

BERBERIS aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA. Evergreen, with broad, prickly leaves of glistening green or bronze; flowers bright yellow. A picturesque plant for shaded situations. 25 cts. to \$1.

B. vulgaris. Our hardy, bright-berried, common Barberry. 25 cts.

B. v. purpurea. Remarkable for its rich-colored leaves and characteristic strength and rigidity of outline. 25 cts.

B. v. Thunbergii. In late autumn, when most other shrubs are bare, the small, oval leaves of this broad, picturesque little bush color up to vivid crimson, and until midwinter it is still bright with scarlet berries. Very thorny, and forms beautiful hedges. 25 to 50 cts.; hedge plants, \$5 per 100.

BUXUS sempervirens. Leaves small, closely set, and always bright and glossy; long lived and very hardy, forming dense, dark evergreen masses. 50 cts. to \$3.

B. s. aurea. Leaves marked with bright yellow. 50 cts. to \$1.

B. s. nana. DWARF BOX. Forms round, cunning little masses for edgings. 6 inches, \$5 per 100; 4 to 6 inches, 35 cts. per yard.

CALYCANTHUS florida. SWEET SHRUB. A choice old shrub, valued for the spicy fragrance of its chocolate-brown buds and its broad, glistening leaves. 25 cts.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. BLUE SPIRÆA. This beautiful Chinese shrub begins to bloom in September, and until hard frosts is constantly bright with large clusters of lavender or pale blue flowers. An introduction of the last two or three years; grows 3 or 4 feet high. 50 cts.

CITRUS trifoliata. HARDY ORANGE. The mountains of Japan have sent us no more beautiful and promising shrub than this small and thorny Orange tree, which seems hardy enough to prove valuable for hedges. Its dark, glistening leaves, fragrant white blossoms and small golden fruits present delightful contrasts, but the fruit is too acid for most tastes. Compact in habit, growing from 6 to 10 feet high. 25 to 50 cts.; young plants for hedging, \$10 per 100.

CLETHRA alnifolia. SWEET PEPPER BUSH. This pretty little bush is planted both for ornament and as bee-food. Its very fragrant white flowers are borne in slender racemes for several weeks in summer. 25 cts.; 1 to 2 feet, \$10 per 100.

CORNUS mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY. Attractive in early spring for its bright yellow flowers, in autumn for its scarlet berries. 40 cts.

C. stolonifera elegantissima. VARIEGATED DOGWOOD. Leaves beautifully variegated with white and green. 50 cts.

C. s. sanguinea. CRIMSON DOGWOOD. In winter the bright, glossy red bark of this shrub is a brilliant contrast to sober browns and greens, especially when the ground is white with snow. 25 cts.

C. s. Spæthi. GOLDEN DOGWOOD. Lately introduced; the leaves are broadly margined with rich yellow. 75 cts.

CORYLUS Avellana purpurea. PURPLE FILBERT. A large bush, with large, dark purple leaves. Fine for contrasts. 25 to 50 cts.

COTONEASTER microphylla. EVERGREEN THORN. A singularly beautiful, drooping evergreen shrub, sometimes trained upon walls; leaves glossy; flowers white. 50 cts.

CRATÆGUS oxyacantha fl. pl. HAWTHORN. The Double-flowering Hawthorns include some very handsome species. We offer Double White, Pink, Red, and Paul's Double Scarlet at 75 cts.

C. pyracantha. EVERGREEN THORN. Attractive in spring for its thick wreaths of white flowers; in autumn and early winter for its glossy leaves and heavy crops of orange-scarlet berries. Very thorny. 25 cts.

CYDONIA Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. This fine old shrub blazes into richest bloom very early in spring. Its great vigor, thick growth, hardiness and armament of fierce thorns make it a model hedge plant; a large hedge in full bloom looks like a stream of fire. Also valuable for grouping. Specimen bushes, 25 to 50 cts.; hedge plants, \$4 to \$10 per 100.

C. J. alba. Flowers white; a fine contrast for the above. 50 cts.

DEUTZIA crenata rosea fl. pl. Bears its very double, tassel-like flowers profusely in drooping sprays. When in full bloom the shrub is a delicate pink cloud of them. One of the prettiest tall-growing sorts. 25 cts.

D. c. candidissima. Double, pure white flowers. 25 cts.

D. c., Pride of Rochester. Earlier and larger-flowering than other sorts; flowers double, pink in bud, white when expanded. 25 cts.

D. c. scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. Flowers single, white; exceedingly vigorous. 25 cts.

Spray of *Deutzia gracilis*.

DEUTZIA gracilis. DWARF DEUTZIA. In May this shrub is a pretty little mound of the most lovely, small white flowers ; the sprays and clusters are exceedingly dainty and pretty. Besides its value on the lawn, it is much liked for winter forcing. 25 cts.

D. hybrida Lemoinei. This new Deutzia is perfectly hardy, blooms freely, is of robust growth, and valuable also for forcing. Small plants, 50 cts.

ELÆGNUS longipes. JAPANESE SILVER THORN, OLEASTER, ETC. A medium-sized bush, with attractive green and silver leaves, that bears full crops of very palatable, bright red fruits about as large as currants. 50 cts. to \$1.

EUONYMUS Europaeus. BURNING BUSH, OR STRAWBERRY TREE. A good specimen of this shrub presents, in fall, one of the most splendid sights of the year. The dark green, polished leaves and stems are literally studded with brilliant scarlet and crimson four or five-hooded seed vessels. The leaves of this variety are larger and darker than in the American. 25 cts. to \$1.

E. E. fructo-alba. White seed vessels and orange-colored berries. 50 cts.

E. E. variegata. Foliage distinctly variegated. 50 cts.

E. Japonicus. Evergreen leaves and bark ; plant in a sheltered place. 25 to 75 cts.

E. J. argentea. Leaves broadly margined white. 25 to 75 cts.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. PEARL BUSH. In early summer this shrub is covered with short clusters of pure white flowers on light, slightly drooping branches. A spray of unopened buds look like a string of pearls. 25 to 50 cts.

FORSYTHIA viridissima. GOLDEN BELL. A familiar, brilliant yellow-flowering shrub of early spring, with long, sweeping branches strung with golden bells. The light green bark is attractive in winter. 25 cts.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos. MARSH HIBISCUS. Flowers pink, white or rose, very large and showy, opening in August, when such bloom is rare. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

H. Syriacus. ALTHÆA, OR ROSE OF SHARON. Showy, hardy, erect shrubs, that bloom profusely late in summer. We offer the best varieties: **Alba plena.** Double, white with crimson center. **Boule de Feu.** Single, red. **Cœlestis.** A decided shade of blue. **Totus albus.** Single, pure white. **Variegata.** Leaves variegated; flowers retain their bud form. **Jeanne d'Arc.** Double, pure white; new. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts.

HYDRANGEA hortensis Otaksa. One of the showiest flowering shrubs of midsummer. Not entirely hardy in the Middle states, but well adapted and much used for tub plants. May be wintered in a cool cellar, or, well protected, in the open ground. Dwarf, blooming freely when quite small; flower-heads pink, very large and showy. 25 to 50 cts.

H. paniculata grandiflora. The grand, extra-hardy, Japan species, growing from 8 to 10 feet high, and bearing enormous cream-white panicles at the tip of every shoot in August and September. 25 cts. to \$1.

HYPERICUM Moserianum. ST. JOHN'S-WORT. A beautiful trailing evergreen, studded with large single flowers of purest gold all summer; hardy with light protection. 35 to 50 cts.

H. M. tricolor. A novelty of great merit, with leaves beautifully variegated in green, white and red, retaining its variegation during the entire summer. 50 cts.

ILEX aquifolium. ENGLISH HOLLY. Not so hardy as the American. \$1.

I. opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. Our trees have been several times transplanted, and should grow nicely. Cut off leaves on planting. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

I. aquifolium ferox variegata. Similar in habit of growth to *I. aquifolium*, but with leaves distinctly variegated with white and green in pleasing contrast. \$1.

KALMIA latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. CALICO BUSH. Quite as showy and handsome as azalea or rhododendron, with curious, quaintly constructed flower cups and buds of exquisite daintiness. Evergreen; hardier than rhododendrons; flowers vary from white to rose color. 50 cts. to \$1.

KERRIA Japonica. CORCHORUS, GLOBE FLOWER. A fine, old-fashioned shrub, bright with very double orange yellow flowers, quite early in spring. 25 cts.

LABURNUM vulgare. GOLDEN CHAIN. See *Cytisus Laburnum*, Deciduous Trees.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Glossy leaves and black berries. 25 cts. each, \$6 to \$12 per 100.

L. Ibota. JAPAN PRIVET. This is a handsome shrub, with long, slender branches, and smaller leaves than the following. 25 cts.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Leaves thick, glossy, nearly evergreen. Both these species have pretty sprays of white flowers, and are popular everywhere for hedging. 25 cts. each, \$5 to \$12 per 100.

L. o. argentea. Beautiful leaves of silvery green. 50 cts.

LONICERA Tatarica. TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. A vigorous, bright green bush with rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

L. T. alba. Flowers white. 25 cts.

PAVIA alba. DWARF HORSE-CHESTNUT. In midsummer this showy, spreading shrub, is thickly spangled with great spikes of white flowers, faintly tinted by their crimson anthers. 50 cts. to \$1.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. SYRINGA, OR MOCK ORANGE. The most fragrant of this fine old family. Flowers large, milk-white, with golden centers. 25 cts.

P. c. aurea. A pretty dwarf, with bright yellow leaves, used for edgings. 25 cts.

RHODODENDRONS

We have no shrub that will compare with this aristocrat for splendid, glowing complex beauty. After the magnificent flower masses are gone, the massive, lustrous leaves remain beautiful the year round. They are finest when grouped by themselves or with azaleas and lilies. The species that we offer are all perfectly hardy.

RHODODENDRON Catawbiense. Finest Hybrids. \$1 to \$3 each; assorted colors, \$9 to \$18 per doz., including the following:

Abraham Lincoln. Fine rosy crimson.

Album elegans. Very large white.

Blandianum. Bright cherry.

Candidissimum. Pure white.

Delicatissimum. White and bluish.

General Grant. Rosy scarlet.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, crimped; good form.

Gloriosum. Large; blush.

Grandiflorum. Rosy crimson.

Purpureum elegans. Fine purple.

Roseum elegans. Fine rose.

Roseum superbum. Late; rose.

RIBES aureum. FLOWERING Currant. Very early in spring this shrub is aglow with small bright yellow flowers that have a pleasant spicy fragrance. 25 cts.

R. sanguinea fl. pl. Flowers double, crimson. 50 cts.

ROBINIA hispida. ROSE ACACIA. Blooms in midsummer, its bright rose-colored flowers falling in loose clusters over the silky pubescent leaves and brahches. 50 cts.

ROSA rubiginosa. ELEGANTINE, SWEETBRIER. Our hardy wild Rose, with small, fragrant leaves, and dainty single pink flowers. 25 cts.

R. rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. At all seasons of the year this shrub is unusually attractive. Its large single rose or white flowers are showy, satiny, and well displayed by the dark green, glossy, crinkled leaves. They are followed by plump bright scarlet fruits which last all winter. Used both for groups and hedges. 25 cts. to 75 cts. See inside of back cover.

For other Roses, see special department.

SAMBUCUS nigra aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED ELDER. A remarkably bright, rich and constant shrub, with large leaves of lively golden yellow. 25 to 50 cts.

S. n. laciniata. CUT-LEAVED ELDER. Leaves deeply cut and fern-like; grows fast. 40 cts.



Spiraea Van Houttei.

SPIRÆAS.

The bloom of the Spiræas extends over a long season, and is very rich and profuse. They are among our hardiest and easiest growing shrubs.

SPIRÆA Billardii. Flowers pink, appearing in late summer. 25 cts.

S. callosa. This and all its varieties bloom late. Flowers pink, in terminal clusters. 25 cts.

S. c. alba. A pretty little bush, 2 to 3 feet high, smothered in white flowers in June and July. 25 cts.

S. c. Bumalda. Dwarf; a perfect bank of rosy flowers. 25 cts.

S. c. Watereri. The bush grows only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and is covered all summer with small flat heads of bright pink flowers. 50 cts.

S. Douglasii. Every branch is tipped with a fine cluster of deep pink flowers. 25 cts.

S. opulifolia aurea. GOLDEN SPIRÆA. Leaves larger than in any other Spiræa, and very rich with different delicate shades of gold. The stems are wreathed their entire length with lovely white flowers. 25 cts.

S. prunifolia fl. pl. Conspicuous for beauty twice a year: early in spring, when it is snowy, with small double pure white flowers, and in late autumn, when its leaves color up to richest red. 25 cts.

S. Reevesiana. BRIDAL WREATH. In June the branches of this shrub hang in most graceful curves, white to their very tips with bloom. 25c.

S. Thunbergii. In early spring this low bush is a drift of small white flowers. All summer its narrow leaves hold an exquisite tint of golden green, that flushes in autumn to a wonderful glow of pink. 25 cts.

S. Van Houttei. A choice new variety that resembles the single Bridal Wreath, but is even more graceful in habit. 25 cts.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus. SNOWBERRY. The slender branches of this shrub are bent to the earth with their freight of odd, large, milk-white berries. 25 cts.

S. vulgaris. CORAL BERRY, INDIAN CURRANT. Berries dark red or purple; a fine contrast to the Snowberry. 25 cts.

LILACS, or SYRINGAS.

Sweet as the old Lilacs have always been, it has been possible to improve them to a great extent. The last three varieties upon our list are the best of these newer types.

SYRINGA Chinensis. PERSIAN LILAC. Reddish purple flowers in very large plumes. 35 cts.

S. Japonica. TREE LILAC. See Deciduous Trees. 50 to 75 cts.

S. Josikæa. Bluish purple flowers; blooms late. 50 cts.

S. Persica alba. WHITE LILAC. A choice, large-flowering, white variety. 50 cts.

S. vulgaris. The sweet, old-fashioned purple Lilac. 25 cts.

S. v. alba. Common white Lilac. 25 cts.

S. v. Ludwig Spæth. Panicles long; flowers large, single, dark purplish red, distinct and superb. The finest lilac of its color; free-blooming and vigorous. \$1.50.

S. v. Frau Dammann. Flowers pure white, single, massed into immense panicles; very fragrant. The best white Lilac up to date. \$1.50.

S. v. President Grey. Flowers a distinct, beautiful blue, very double and very large, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across; the panicles are proportionately large—11 inches long and 5 across. Superb. \$1.50.

TAMARIX parviflora. AFRICAN TAMARISK. A pretty, slender-branched shrub, with bright pink flowers, massed among delicate, feathery foliage. Endures well the hardships of the sea-coast. 25 cts.

VIBURNUM lantana. WAYFARING TREE. A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves, large, flat cymes of white flowers in May, and red fruits. 25 cts.

V. opulus. BUSH CRANBERRY, GUELDER ROSE. Fruits bright red, clustered, edible and very ornamental; flowers white. 25 cts.

V. o. sterilis. SNOWBALL. 25 cts.

V. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. The foliage of this shrub is remarkably dark green, plicate and healthy—as beautiful as the perfect balls of pure white flowers that overhang it thickly. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

V. Tinus. LAURUSTINUS. A handsome evergreen, with white flowers and purple fruits; must be protected in winter, or may be grown in tubs. \$1 to \$5.

WEIGELAS. These are classed as Diervillas by the later botanical rulings, but the older name is still most used. They are vigorous shrubs of graceful habit, bearing large flowers in summer at a time when bloom is comparatively scarce.

W. floribunda. The dark purplish flowers cover the plant thickly. 25 cts.

W. grandiflora candida. Flowers large, pure white. 25 cts.

W. rosea. Rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

W. r. aurea variegata. A very neat, dwarf little bush, with leaves of silvery green, clearly edged with pink and yellow; flowers rose-pink. 25c.

W. r. Desboisii. Bright fine flowers of deep rose color. 25 cts.

W. Lavallei. A beautiful new hybrid that bears crops of dark reddish purple flowers several times in a season. 25 cts.



Margaret Dickson. Described on page 30.

ROSES.

Prices, for strong, 2-year, field-grown plants, \$3 to \$5 per doz., \$15 to \$35 per 100, according to varieties selected.

THE PENZANCE HYBRID SWEETBRIERS.

To the characteristics of the loved old Sweetbrier, these new hybrids add an astonishing vigor and hardiness and many exquisite variations of color.

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose; the buds are most graceful.

Anne of Geierstein. Dark crimson flowers, followed by bright clusters of heps, or seed-vessels.

Flora M'Ivor. Large white flowers flushed with rose; exquisite for cutting and unusually graceful in form and habit.

Lucy Ashton. Pretty pink-edged white flowers; wonderfully free in growth and bloom.

Lady Penzance. Soft, beautifully blended tints of copper and bright yellow; both leaf and flower are fragrant.

Lord Penzance. In this flower fawn and ecru, toned with pink, shade to a center of emerald-yellow; very sweet scented.

NEW CLIMBING AND TRAILING ROSES.

Crimson Rambler. Now well known through wide advertising, and its own splendid justification of all claims. It is a superb variety.

Yellow Rambler. Like the Crimson Rambler in all points, except that the flowers are rich yellow and delightfully fragrant.

NEW CLIMBING AND TRAILING ROSES, continued.

White Rambler. Flowers white; like the above in other respects.

Empress of China. A very attractive new climber, with semi-double flowers shading from dark red in the bud to apple-blossom tints in the open flower.

Rosa Wichuraiana, Hardy Memorial Rose. When allowed to trail, this lovely little Rose soon carpets the ground with a thick mat of evergreen, its branches growing very rapidly, and embroidering their lengths with clusters of single pure white flowers. These are followed by scarlet hips almost as beautiful. Trained upward, the branches will cover an arch or pillar with the same beautiful wreathing. Much used in cemeteries, or for ornamenting banks, ledges and places where grass burns out.

Manda's Hybrid Wichuraianas. These retain the characteristics of the Memorial Rose, varying from it only in sweeter fragrance and the form and color of their flowers. **Pink Roamer.** Single flowers in large compact heads; rich pink with white center. **South Orange Perfection.** Very double flowers; white edged, pink. **Manda's Triumph.** Double; pure white.

Universal Favorite. Double; rich soft pink.

STANDARD HARDY AND EVERBLOOMING ROSES.

Alfred Colomb. Carmine-crimson; full, large, globular.

Baltimore Belle. Flesh-white, very double; a robust, free-blooming climber.

Baroness Rothschild. Elegant light pink flowers of large, full-cupped form.

Blanche Moreau. Large and full pure white Moss Rose; handsome buds.

Blanche Robert. White moss. Full flowers of good size.

Caroline Marniesse. A hardy white Rose that is always in bloom. There is not a week from late May until mid-October that does not find the little bushes a perfect mass of flowers. The blossoms are blush-white, small, but full, and borne in very pretty clusters. The bush is entirely hardy, and just the thing for borders or growing in pots.

Coquette des Alps. Beautifully formed flowers; white, tinged pink; perpetual blooming.

Coquette des Blanches. Creamy white flowers; same traits as C. des Alps.

Fisher Holmes. Grandly formed, full, fragrant flowers of rich and glowing crimson.

General Jacqueminot. Rich globular velvety buds of deep crimson.

General Washington. Superb red flowers with crimson shadings; blooms freely.

Hermosa. A fine old type of vigor, hardiness, free and constant bloom; small bright pink flowers.

John Hopper. Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full.

Jules Margottin. Carmine-rose; free-blooming.

La France. The famous silvery pink Rose.

La Reine. Large, full flowers of glossy rose.

Mabel Morrison. Flesh-white; very full and sweet.

Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Large, elegantly formed flowers of silvery pink.

Mad. Georges Bruant. The pure white Hybrid Rugosa, with large, semi-double flowers.

Mad. Plantier. The best white cemetery Rose.

Magna Charta. Large rich pink flowers; full and fragrant.

Marechal Niel. The famous golden-yellow Rose.

Marchioness of Lorne. Large, full, cup-shaped; buds long, handsome, fragrant, rich, shining rose-color, shaded with vivid carmine. Remarkable for perpetual flowering. About the best garden Rose of its color; entirely hardy, a splendid grower and free from diseases. See back cover.

Margaret Dickson. This Rose has large, lovely flowers of shining white. This bush is thoroughly hardy, grows strongly, and blooms repeatedly through the season.

Marshall P. Wilder. Rich flowers of cherry-carmine.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate satiny pink; elegantly formed and finished.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan. A new thoroughbred Tea Rose, of elegant form and exquisite color—rich, soft cerise-pink.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose color; enormously large.

Persian Yellow. Small but well formed bright yellow flowers; rich and glowing in spring.

Prince de Rohan. One of the most dazzling dark crimson Roses.

Queen of the Prairies. Globe-shaped rich pink flowers; a good climber.

Rugosa alba. Single, pure white, highly scented flowers. See also Shrubs.

Rugosa rubra. Single; rosy crimson.

Ulrich Brunner. Very large and brilliant flowers of rich cherry-red.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES.

Some of our most beautiful shrubs can be used as hedge plants, if wires, which they quickly hide, are stretched along the hedge-line. We offer some of the best species that have already been described in preceding pages. Hedges may be made truly ornamental boundaries,—fences never.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

ALTHAEA, Double Red, White, and Pink. Colors separate. 2 to 6 feet, \$1.50 to \$3 per doz., \$6 to \$20 per 100.

CYDONIA, or PYRUS Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. 1 to 3 feet, \$1 to \$2.50 per doz., \$5 to \$15 per 100.

DOGWOOD, Crimson-barked. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

DEUTZIA crenata and scabra. 2 to 6 feet, \$1.50 to \$3 per doz., \$8 to \$20 per 100.

ORANGE, Hardy. 1 to 3 feet, \$1.50 to \$4 per doz., \$8 to \$20 per 100.

LILACS, Seedlings. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

PRIVET, California. 1 to 4 feet, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per doz., \$6 to \$10 per 100.

SPIRÆAS, in variety. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

ARBORVITÆ, American. 1 to 4 feet, \$1 to \$5 per doz., \$5 to \$35 per 100.

A. Siberian. 1 to 3 feet, \$1.50 to \$6 per doz., \$10 to \$40 per 100.

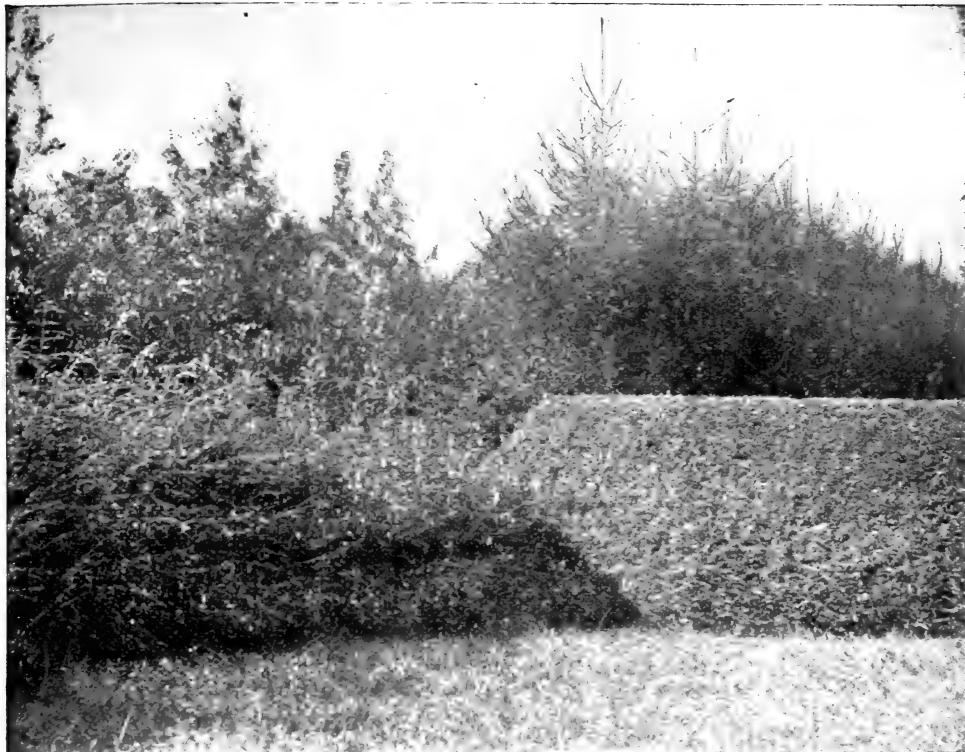
RETINOSPORA plumosa. 2 to 5 feet, \$2 to \$6 per doz., \$12 to \$40 per 100.

R. p. aurea. 1½ to 4 feet, \$2 to \$6 per doz., \$15 to \$50 per 100.

SPRUCE, Hemlock. 1½ to 4 feet, \$2.50 to \$7 per doz., \$15 to \$50 per 100.

S., Norway. 1 to 3 feet, \$1 to \$4 per doz., \$8 to \$30 per 100.

BOX, Bush. 4 to 6 inches, 35 cts. per linear yard; 6 inches, \$5 per 100.



Hemlock Hedge, Untrimmed.

Hemlock Hedge, Trimmed.
Norway Spruce Hedge.

HARDY VINES.

Where a tree or shrub might not find room vines may grow, transforming bleak walls and unsightly objects into graceful tangles of leaf and bloom, or sunny windows and porches into cool, habitable nooks.

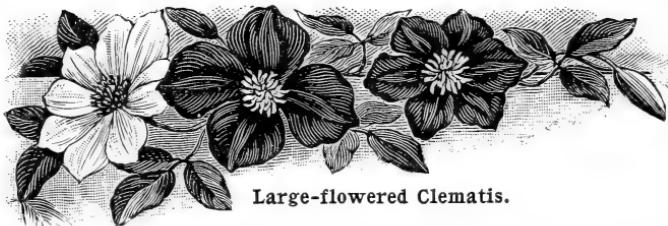
AKEBIA quinata. This is an odd and pretty Japanese climber that twines tightly about any available support. Its leaves are quaintly 5-lobed and nearly evergreen, its flowers purple, its fruits large, curious and interesting. 25 cts.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. VIRGINIA CREEPER. Our rapid-climbing American Ivy. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

A. Englemanni.

A. tricuspidata. JAPAN IVY. The leaves overlap each other in a smooth wall that is richest green in summer, richest crimson in fall. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ARISTOLOCHIA siphon. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. This vine has enormous tropical leaves and curious pipe or siphon-shaped flowers. It climbs amazingly fast. 50 cts.



Large-flowered Clematis.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. All winter this vigorous twining shrub is gay with clusters of scarlet and orange fruits, which are lovely for all sorts of decorations. 25 cts.

CLEMATIS. The June-blooming Clematis have great, open-petaled, star-shaped flowers of satin sheen and purest, richest tints. Usually they are massed into showy sheets of bloom among small, inconspicuous leaves.

50 cts. to 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz., except where noted.

C. Duchess of Edinburgh. Superb double flowers of satiny white.

C. Henryi. Large single flowers of creamy white.

C. Jackmanni. Rich violet-purple.

C., Mad. Edouard Andre. The brightest of the large-flowered varieties; crimson red. \$1.

C., Miss Bateman. White flowers with red anthers.

C. flammula. VIRGIN'S BOWER. This and the following species belong to the summer and autumn-blooming class. Flowers small, white, covering the long sprays in thick clusters; very fragrant and exceedingly graceful. 50 cts.

C. paniculata. The growth is unusually rapid and healthy, while the white, fragrant bloom is perhaps more abundant than in any other variety. 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.

ENONYMUS japonicus radicans variegata. A beautiful and unique evergreen creeping form, used like ivy for covering low walls, tree-trunks, or for edging beds. Leaves small, silver green, edged white. 25 cts.

HEDERA helix. ENGLISH IVY. This rare old Ivy is evergreen, and much hardier than it is usually given credit for. It grows fast when well established. 25 cts., 5 for \$1.

LONICERA Belgica. DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers of creamy buff and crimson; in bloom all summer. 25 cts.

L. flexuosa aurea. GOLDEN JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers white; leaves golden yellow, veined with green. Odd and capable of elegant effects. 25 cts.

L. flava. YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. Bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. Rare and choice. 35 cts.

L. Halleana. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE. Almost evergreen; always fragrant with white or buff-yellow flowers. 25 cts.

L. sempervirens. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. 25 cts.

PASSIFLORA cœrulea. HARDY PASSION FLOWER. This curious flower is stained with bright crimson, and beneath its strange cruciform stigma there is a deep silken fringe of purple. 25 cts.

ROSES, Climbing. See special Rose Department.

TECOMA grandiflora. CHINESE TRUMPET FLOWER. Flowers orange-scarlet, 4 to 6 inches across, and borne in heavy clusters. 50 cts.

T. radicans. TRUMPET CREEPER. Climbs to great height, and has flowers almost as showy as the above. 25 cts.

WISTARIA Chinensis. Naturally the Wistaria climbs high and strongly, draping whole trees with its rich sheets of blue flowers; but it may be trained to a single stem or bush form, when the head will be a great swaying, fluffy mass of pendulous sky-blue clusters and tossing light green tendrils. 25 cts. to \$1.

W. C. alba. Flowers white. 75 cts. to \$2.

W. frutescens. GLYCINE, OR AMERICAN WISTARIA. Of slenderer growth than the above, with smaller clusters of purple flowers. 25 cts.

W. f. magnifica. Exquisite long clusters of flesh-pink flowers. 50 cts.

W. multijuga. JAPAN WISTARIA. Lilac flowers in grand clusters that are often 2 feet long. Rare. 50 cts.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS.

These are almost as permanent in character as Trees and Shrubs, requiring as little care. The prevailing practice is to mass them in colonies, or naturalize them, and this is true art.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus. BLUE AFRICAN LILY. This is an admirable specimen plant for tubs. Bears very large umbels of lily-like blue flowers. Protect in winter, and give plenty of water while growing. 50 cts.

AGAVE Americana. CENTURY PLANT. Leaves green; slow-growing and statuesque in effect. 25 cts. to \$1.50.

AQUILEGIA Canadensis. COLUMBINE. Our hardy native red-flowered species. 25 cts.

ARUNDO Donax. ANGLE REED. Tall, cane-like and tropical looking. 50 cts.

A. D. versicolor. VARIEGATED ARUNDO. Leaves beautifully marked with parallel stripes of green. Rare. 50 to 75 cts.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. To 'Mums grown in the open ground give rich soil, plenty of water and sunlight. We have a good selection of choice varieties for both pot and garden culture, which we can supply at 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; smaller plants, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

CONVALLARIA majalis. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY. Most beautiful when naturalized in large clumps, as they bloom best when allowed to run into a solid mat. Large clumps, 25 cts.

DICENTRA spectabilis. BLEEDING HEART. A distinct and fine old plant, with rosy, heart-shaped flowers in graceful sprays. 25 cts.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Feathery plumes a foot long on stems 8 to 10 feet high. Handsome and hardy. 35 cts.

EULALIA Japonica. Tall, graceful, with plain green leaves. 25 cts.

E. J. variegata. Leaves strikingly striped with white. 15 to 50 cts.

E. J. gracillima. Leaves light green, very narrow, with white mid-rib. Produces unusually soft, graceful effects. 25 cts. to \$1.

E. J. zebrina. ZEBRA GRASS. Leaves and stems are banded cross-wise with yellow stripes. Quaint and beautiful. 25 cts.

FUNKIA ovata. BLUE DAY LILY. Pretty bluish lilac flowers borne profusely. 25 cts.

F. o. marginata. Leaves distinctly margined with white. 50 cts.

F. subcordata. Deserves a place among both foliage plants and lilies. Its clusters of large pure white flowers are exceedingly fragrant, and the broad leaves are glossy and deeply veined. Give shade and plenty of water. 50 cts.

HELENIUM autumnale superbum. A picturesque tall plant, with masses of bright yellow flowers in early autumn. 25 cts.

HELIANTHUS multiflorus nanus. DWARF SUNFLOWER. The double, fine yellow flowers have much the effect of chrysanthemums; the bush is all aglow with them in midsummer. 25 cts.

HIBISCUS moscheutos. See Shrubs.

IRIS Kämpferi. JAPAN IRIS. These Irises are marvelously beautiful, with the widest range of rich and intense velvety hues to be found among perennials. The blooms of recent importations are a revelation to those familiar with only the old forms. Named kinds, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Unnamed seedlings, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

LOBELIA cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. Long spikes of most intense cardinal-red flowers. Very brilliant. 25 cts.

PAEONIES, Herbaceous. These handsome old plants are enjoying a revival of favor, and are much used in decorations in place of large roses.

We offer the distinct choice varieties named below at 50 cts. each for large clumps. Divided roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

August Lemoine. Deep crimson.

Compte de Paris. Bright, full blush center, encircled with row of broad pink petals.

Festiva. Pure white, faintly streaked with crimson.

Fragrans. Rose-colored and rose-perfumed.

Fulgida. Rice carmine.

Humei. Very vigorous; late blooming; flowers large, clear rose-pink.

La Superba. Blush pink, clearing to pure white.

Officinalis. Flowers deep crimson; blooms early.

Rubra grandiflora. Large flowers of rosy carmine.

Whitleyi. Pure white.

PHLOX decussata. The Perennial Phloxes have been hybridized into superb flower-heads of clear bright, decided colors and combinations, representing also the most delicate tints and shades.

Prices 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Amphion. Deep purplish crimson.

Attraction. Rosy purple, with dark center.

Boule de Feu. Bright salmon, with crimson eye.

Eclaireur. Silvery rose, with rosy salmon center.

La Feu de Monde (The Light of the World). Brilliant orange-red or flame color. Late.

Larina. Bright rose; variable, vigorous and free.

La Pole Nord. White, with crimson eye; one of the best tall late varieties.

Mad. Meuret. Rich salmon, with large, deep crimson eye.

Richard Wallace. White, violet-rose center.

Robur. Bright rose.

Sylphide. White, striped purple; variable and interesting.

Vierge Marie. Very fine, cream white.

TRITOMA Uvaria. RED-HOT POKER. Flower-spikes intensely colored with the changing glow of flame at white heat. 25 cts.

YUCCA filamentosa. A good evergreen plant for many situations. The stout 4 to 6-foot flower stems bear hundreds of milk-white bell-shaped flowers in a heavy drooping crown. 25c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; large plants, 50c.

Y. gloriosa recurva. More graceful, but not so free-blooming. \$1.50.

BULBS AND TUBERS FOR SUMMER BEDDING

Cannas, Dahlias, Gladioli, etc., are the most brilliant bedding plants of summer. They are now planted thickly to give fine masses of color.

**CANNAS.**

We offer an up-to-date collection of the freest-flowering sorts, that outvie all others for tropical effects.

Italia. Flowers of vivid, velvety, orange-scarlet, with a broad bright border of yellow. This and the following are the famous "Orchid-flowered Cannas."

Austria. The counterpart of Italia in all except color of flowers, which are pure canary-yellow, with a few fanciful blotches of velvety brown-red near the center.

Allemania. Flowers of the Italian type, larger and thicker than others of this class, standing the sun better; color salmon, shading from a light tone on the upper petals to a deep rich tint below; lightly bordered and splashed with yellow. Leaves plain green. 6 ft.

America. Lustrous, bronzy foliage marked with green; flowers rich orange-salmon, feathered and veined with scarlet.

Mad. Crozy. Flowers dazzling scarlet, bordered with golden yellow. 20 cts. each, 8 for \$1.

Queen Charlotte. Crimson, broadly margined with yellow. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

SPECIAL OFFER. One of each for \$1.50.

DAHLIAS.

With the recent improvements in Dahlias their popularity is becoming a rage, and we have secured a fine collection of the best sorts, including beautiful types different enough to suit all tastes.

Prices for all sorts: Large roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz; small roots and cuttings, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

A. D. Livoni. Beautiful soft pink. One of the best.

Adelaide. Bright yellow.

Amazon. Yellow, striped crimson.

Constance. Pure white.

Chang. Yellow, tipped with crimson.

Defiance. Lemon, tipped with white.

Donald Beaton. Dark velvety maroon.

Elegans. White and purple; variable.

Emily. Delicate lavender-blush; very large.

Fascination. Large; light lavender.

Fanny Purchase. Large; yellow; early bloomer.

Madge Wildfire. Scarlet.

Mantes Le Ville. Very fine purple.

Modesty. Lavender. One of the finest.

Moonbeam. Pure white.

Mrs. William Piggott. Cream white; perfect form.

Puritan. White, splashed with carmine.

Queen Victoria. Yellow; very large.

Rival. Dark velvety maroon.

Startler. Maroon, tipped with white.

Vierge Marie. Pure white.

Wacht am Rhein. Purplish maroon.

Wm. C. Bryant. Yellow and buff.

The above collection comprises the finest standard sorts of Show Dahlias. We will send one plant of each for \$4.50.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

A distinct species, with longer petals, that are not quilled as in the older varieties. The flowers are large, full and beautiful.

Cochineal. Rich crimson, toned with a brownish shade.

Firefly. Rich velvety crimson.

Glare of the Garden. Brilliant scarlet.

Patrick Henry. Pure white, very large.

Lady Masham. Salmon-scarlet, very large.

Nymphaea. Large flower, broad petals, light pink, resembling a pink water-lily. See engraving, 3d page of cover.

Prince Alexander. Crimson, shading to salmon.

William Pearce. Golden yellow; very free.

Zulu. Dark velvety maroon, nearly black.

DWARF DAHLIAS.

These are dwarf, bushy plants, from 2 to 4 feet high, and bloom very freely. Fine for bedding.

Crimson Gem. Beautiful rich color.

Fire King. Dazzling scarlet, 2 feet high.

Guiding Star. Pure white, fringed petals.

King of Dwarfs. Rich dark purple.

Tom Pouce. Crimson maroon.

White Dove. Pure white.

POMPON DAHLIAS.

This is the small-flowered section. The plants grow from 4 to 6 feet high. The flowers are full and perfect, but small in size.

Berte Bauman. Scarlet, tipped with white.

Canary. Canary and buff.

Daisy. White, with lilac blush.

Eli Willard. Ecrù or buff, shaded with pink.

Golden Gem. Bright yellow, very free bloomer.

Goldpearl. Crimson, tipped with gold; affective.

Little Fred. Pink, tipped with carmine.

Little Naiad. Dark maroon; smallest flower.

Little Nymph. White, lavender blush.

Little Rifleman. Dark maroon, tipped white or pink.

Little Virginie. Bright, rosy purple.

Mignon. Very bright crimson-scarlet.

Una. White. Best white pompon.

Sappho. Very dark and small.

SINGLE DAHLIAS

The new Single Dahlias, while as graceful as the old, have much more finely colored and finished flowers.

Cloth of Gold. Sulphur yellow.

Fashion. Changeable pink.

Little Dorothy. A little beauty. Straw-color, suffused and penciled with rich crimson.

Miss Louise Pryor. Crimson, shaded rose.

Victory. Best single white.

White Queen. White; free-blooming.

GLADIOLI

These are among the most brilliant of all bulbs, the surest to bloom, the easiest to grow.

Named Varieties. It is impossible, even in long descriptive lists, to give any true or definite idea of the fine shadings and blendings of the fine large-flowering, newer Gladioli. Customers not familiar with them may be sure that where the selection is entrusted to us we will give good collections of the best types. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5 per 100.

Gladiolus Brenchleyensis. This splendid old scarlet sort is more used for massing than all others together, because it is cheapest, freest-flowering, most effective. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Mixed Gladioli. These include some of the finest varieties, and give the finest show for the least money. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

Mixed Seedlings. Young bulbs of flowering size, hybridized from the best named kinds. 50 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100.

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS

This giant white summer Hyacinth is especially fine for grouping thickly with scarlet gladioli. 20 cts.

IMANTOPHYLLUM MINIATUM

This, although frequently grown in the open ground, is more properly a winter bloomer of the amaryllis family. Its fine stems bear clusters of from 10 to 20 orange-scarlet flowers. A brilliant plant for window culture also. 50 cts.

NYMPHAEA ODORATA

WHITE WATER-LILY. For artificial ponds, tanks, tubs, or for planting in still pools of streams, this is yet our finest aquatic. Make the soil rich, and be sure that the roots do not freeze in winter. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Fruits for Orchard and Garden.

Choice Fruits may abound throughout the season in any home for a little care. There are varieties of all the fruits which will thrive on almost any kind of soil. Careful inquiry and judicious experimenting must decide for each planter as to which sorts best suit his individual needs. We will give the benefit of our experience in selection of stock whenever requested to do so.

APPLES.

25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100. Extra size, 35 cts. each; bearing age, \$1 each.

EARLY APPLES.

Early Harvest. Of medium size, pale yellow; subacid; productive.

Red Astrachan. A bright red Russian Apple of medium size; pleasantly acid.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow; very sweet.

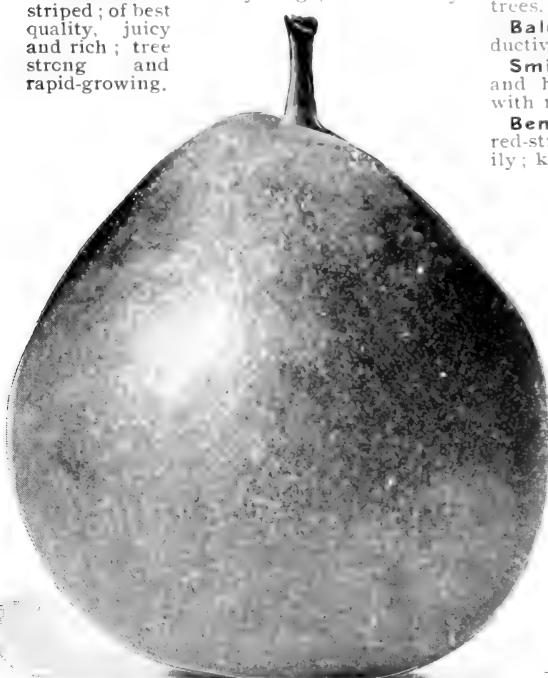
Yellow Transparent. Of medium size, yellow; sprightly subacid; tree bears early.

SUMMER APPLES.

Maiden's Blush. Waxen yellow, with beautiful blush; rich, vinous; grows rapidly.

Summer Rambo. A delightfully flavored large green Apple.

Gravenstein. Very large, handsomely striped; of best quality, juicy and rich; tree strong and rapid-growing.



Koonce Pear.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A beautiful, red-striped Apple of good size and quality.

Fall Pippin. Of large size and delicious quality; skin yellow; tree vigorous.

Red Bietigheimer. One of the largest and handsomest Apples; yellow, shaded red; good; productive.

WINTER APPLES.

American Golden Russet (Sheepnose). Small, delicious russet fruits, with rich, juicy flesh.

Fallawater. Very large; golden-green with red cheek; productive.

Rhode Island Greening. The house-keeper's favorite Apple. Large, light green; excellent for all purposes.

Bismarck. Especially valuable for hardness and the remarkably early age at which it bears fruit. Large; golden yellow; delightfully flavored; keeps late. 1-year trees. \$1.

Baldwin. Large, dark red; good: productive; late-keeping.

Smith's Cider. Fruits early, regularly and heavily. Of medium size; greenish with red cheek; juicy and rich.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large; red-striped; pleasant subacid; yields heavily; keeps late.

Winesap. Oblong, dark red fruits of medium size; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy; keeps late; bears well.

CRAB APPLES.

Transcendent. Beautiful bright red fruits, produced freely.

Hyslop. Deep crimson fruits.

STANDARD PEARS.

50c. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100, except where priced differently. Extra size, 75 cts. each; bearing age, \$1.50 each.

EARLY VARIETIES.

Wilder. Small; yellow with red cheek; delicious.

Koonce. Yellow, with carmine cheek; a rich sweet, spicy, juicy Pear, healthy and productive. \$1.

Clapp's Favorite. Large and finely colored; rich and melting.

Bartlett. A fine, productive Pear, planted largely everywhere.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Sheldon. Large, sweet and juicy.
Seckel. Small; russet, with crimson-red cheek; flavor rich and delicate.
Vermont. Of medium size; yellow, with crimson cheek; juicy and melting. 75 cts.

LATE PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjou. Of good size and rich flavor; golden green; yields well.
Lawrence. Canary yellow fruits of medium size; sweet and melting; keeps late; growth good; bears well and annually.
Kieffer. Fruits large, golden yellow, with red cheek; juicy, coarse-grained, variable in quality, excellent for canning. Tree vigorous, blight-proof; yields enormous crops.
Winter Nelis. Of medium size; dull russet; quality good; tree grows slowly, but bears well. \$1.

JAPAN PLUMS.

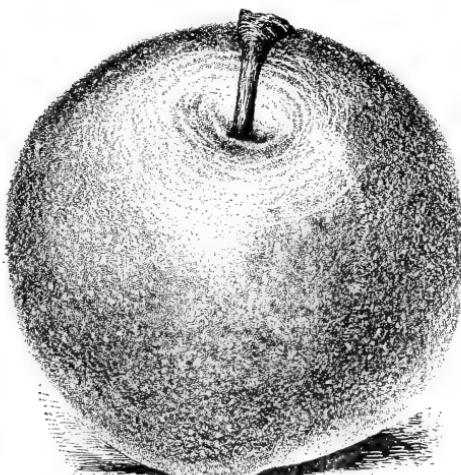
These Plums are distinguished from American varieties by a stronger growth, which renders them less subject to black-knot and curculio. They also begin to bear at an earlier age, and in heavier crops. The fruit is larger and more beautifully colored, averaging better in quality.

Price 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. Extra size, 75 cts. each; bearing age, \$1.50 each.

Abundance. Very early and heavy-fruiting; amber-color, with white bloom; highly perfumed and flavored.

Burbank. Rich crimson-purple fruits, perhaps the best of this class; tree hardy and fruitful.

Satsuma. Of fine size and color; flesh purple, firm and sweet; stone small.



Burbank Plum.

AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLUMS.

Price 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Bradshaw. A large red Plum, with rich yellow flesh; early.

German Prune. Skin purple; flesh juicy and vinous; productive.

Imperial Gage. Green fruits of delicious flavor.

Lombard. Of medium size, purple; flesh sweet and solid; strong-growing and heavy fruiting.

Moore's Arctic. Dark purple fruits of medium size, borne in heavy crops

Wild Goose. A small bright red very early native Plum.

PEACHES.

Price 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$7 per 100.

Triumph. A superb new Peach of medium size; very extra quality; beautifully colored; very early; flesh yellow; freestone. 50 cts.

Mountain Rose. Flesh white, sweet, juicy; very early and valuable; freestone.

Honest John (Large Early York). An excellent and popular old white variety.

Crawford's Early. One of the best yellow Peaches

Oldmixon Free. A general favorite for home use and market.

Champion. An "iron-clad" white freestone.

Wheatland. A fine, large, yellow Peach of excellent quality, a little earlier than Crawford's Late.

Sneed. Of medium size; creamy white, with carmine blush and mottling; flesh greenish white, fine-grained, juicy, sprightly, vinous; extremely early.

Stump the World. One of the most popular white-fleshed Peaches.

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow, excellent, productive.

Elberta. Fine, large, yellow, excellent.

Beer's Smock. Of medium size and medium quality; very productive; an excellent late market fruit.

Bilyeu's Late. Large, white; one of the best very late Peaches.

CHERRIES.

Price 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Extra size, 75 cts. each; bearing age, \$1.50 each.

Black Tartarian. Large, black, juicy, rich, excellent.

Mercer. Large, dark red, excellent; early. Tree an annual and heavy bearer. \$1.

English Morello. Sour, red, late; good.

Governor Wood. Large, early, white.

May Duke. Large, dark red, rich, but not sweet; early, fine for cooking.

Napoleon Bigarreau. A superb, large, yellow Cherry, with red cheek; delicious.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Large, black; tree vigorous and productive.

Yellow Spanish. Large, yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, rich and sweet.

Windsor. A large, dark red, late variety.

APRICOTS.

Price 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

BREDA, MOORPARK AND PEACH.

Russian Apricots. These are now generally considered hardier, more productive and surer cropping than other sorts. We offer: **Alexander, Alexis, Gibb, J. L. Budd.**

QUINCES.

Price 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Orange, or Apple. Large, bright yellow; excellent.

Champion. Large fruits of good quality.

Meech's Prolific. Of strong, healthy growth; fruits smaller than in the above, borne in much heavier crops.

MULBERRIES.

Downing. A valuable, quick-growing, dense shade tree, and the best variety for fruit. 75 cts.

Russian. A very hardy, fast-growing tree, more valuable for shade than fruit. 25c.

NUTS.

By planting Nut Trees nursery-grown, grafted and transplanted, and therefore well furnished with fibrous roots, the planter will secure a fine nut orchard much sooner than by the old method of planting nuts, or digging stocks roughly from the forest. Some of our best Nut Trees are also among our finest shade trees, yielding a double return for their first cost and the space they occupy.

CHESTNUTS.

Japan Giant. The tree is smaller than our native Chestnut, with narrower leaves; it begins to bear very early. The nuts are of enormous size and variable in quality unless from grafted trees. Seedlings, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; grafted trees, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Numbo. A European Chestnut of fine size and sweet, rich taste; 40 of the nuts sometimes measure a quart. 1-year grafts, \$1; 2-year grafts, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

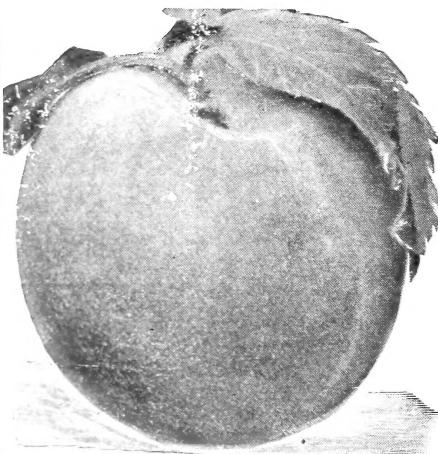
Paragon. A good yielding variety, with large, sweet nuts. 1-year grafts, \$1; 2-year grafts, \$1.50 each, \$15 per dozen.

American and European Seedlings. Not grafted. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$25 per 100.

OTHER FAVORITE NUTS

Shellbark, or Hickory Nut (*Hickoria alba*). Small trees raised from the finest thin-shelled nuts on best yielding trees. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Butternut, or White Walnut (*Juglans cinerea*). Nuts oblong, rich and oily. 50 cts. to \$1.



Sneed Peach. (1/2 size.) See page 38.

Walnut, Black (*J. nigra*). 25 cts to \$1.

Walnut, Japan (*J. Sieboldiana*). This hardy, hand-some tree begins bearing at an early age, and continues to bear regularly and abundantly. The nuts are about the size of our native black Walnut, with thinner shells and better flavor. 50 cts. to \$1.

Walnut, Persian, or Madeira Nut (*J. regia*). Improperly called English Walnut. The delicious thin-shelled variety so highly valued. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

Hazelnuts. Filberts and Hazelnuts will flourish on the edge of large timber belts, if the shade is not too dense. Keep down the suckers. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

European Hazel, or Filbert (*C. Avelana*). Bush and nuts larger than the American. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

CURRANTS.

Fay's Prolific. This is really so much the best of all the varieties now offered that we recommend no other. Its large bright red berries are borne thickly in long clusters. The yield is astonishing. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing and Smith's Improved. Very large and delicious; pale green when ripe. \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Houghton. Enormously productive, and not liable to mildew; very valuable. \$1 per doz. \$6 per 100.

Industry. A superior English variety, which seems less liable to mildew than most sorts from Europe. Fruit very large, oval, dark red; fine flavored. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

GRAPE VINES.

The roots of Grape Vines may draw the strength to develop delicious clusters from soil where trees or shrubs cannot find room. Any building or fence may serve as a trellis.

Two-year-old vines, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz. Large vines, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BLACK GRAPES.

Moore's Early. Two weeks earlier than Concord; probably the best very early large black Grape.

Worden. A little earlier and of better quality than Concord.

Concord. The Grape for the million.

Wilder. Sweeter and better than Concord.

RED GRAPES.

Brighton. An early and very sweet Grape. **Delaware.** Very popular in some sections, but in others it grows feebly.

Agawam. Bunches and berries large; red; quality fine; vine strong, bearing good crops.

Catawba. Late, red; flavor rich, peculiar and vinous. Very valuable in some localities, but variable.

WHITE GRAPES.

Green Mountain. Extra-early; pale green; quality best.

Diamond. A new and promising very early sort.

Niagara. A very hardy and valuable strong-growing Grape; fruit sweet and good, ripens early, but keeps late.

RASPBERRIES.

RED AND YELLOW SORTS.

Cuthbert. Large, firm, deep crimson fruits of the best flavor. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Golden Queen. Similar to Cuthbert in all points save color. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Loudon. "The best late red Raspberry." \$3 per doz.

Japan Wineberry. Interesting chiefly from its novel character.

Miller. A very fine and early red berry; one of the firmest and best shippers. \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRIES.

Price 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100.

Gregg. The leading Blackcap in many localities.

Ohio. Very profitable for drying and canning. Quality fair only; the plants bear heavily and regularly.

Columbian. Similar, but superior, to the rich, sweet, soft old purple Scheffer. \$2 per doz., \$7.50 per 100.

BLACKBERRIES.

Price 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100.

Early Harvest. The earliest; small, but good.

Erie. Very hardy and very productive; sweet and rich.

Wilson Junior. Improvement on Wilson Early.

Lawton, Kittatinny and **Wilson's Early.** Three old and well-tried popular varieties, each one "the best" in certain localities.

Lucretia Dewberry. Large, fine-flavored, luscious, without core. As a table berry, for home use, better than any Blackberry. The vines trail on the ground unless supported by brush or frame.

STRAWBERRIES.

Price 75 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Bubach. Gives quantities of very large, high-flavored berries; plants are strong and healthy.

Marshall. Of the very largest size; color very dark, rich crimson through to the core; flesh fine-grained and of peculiar, delicious flavor.

Gandy. Large fruits in good clusters held well above the ground; very late; extends the season by a week or two.

Parker Earle. Berries large, finely colored and luscious; the plant succeeds and bears well in a great variety of soils. \$1 per 100.

Timbrell. This is a beautiful berry of the best quality; it is new as yet, but promises to be one of our best late Strawberries. \$2 per 100.

• Special prices on large quantities.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. Very fine 2-year-old crowns. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. A new variety of very large size. \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

RHUBARB.

Linnæus. Whole crowns, 25 cts. each; divided roots, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100; single eyes, 75 cts. per doz.

HORSE-RADISH.

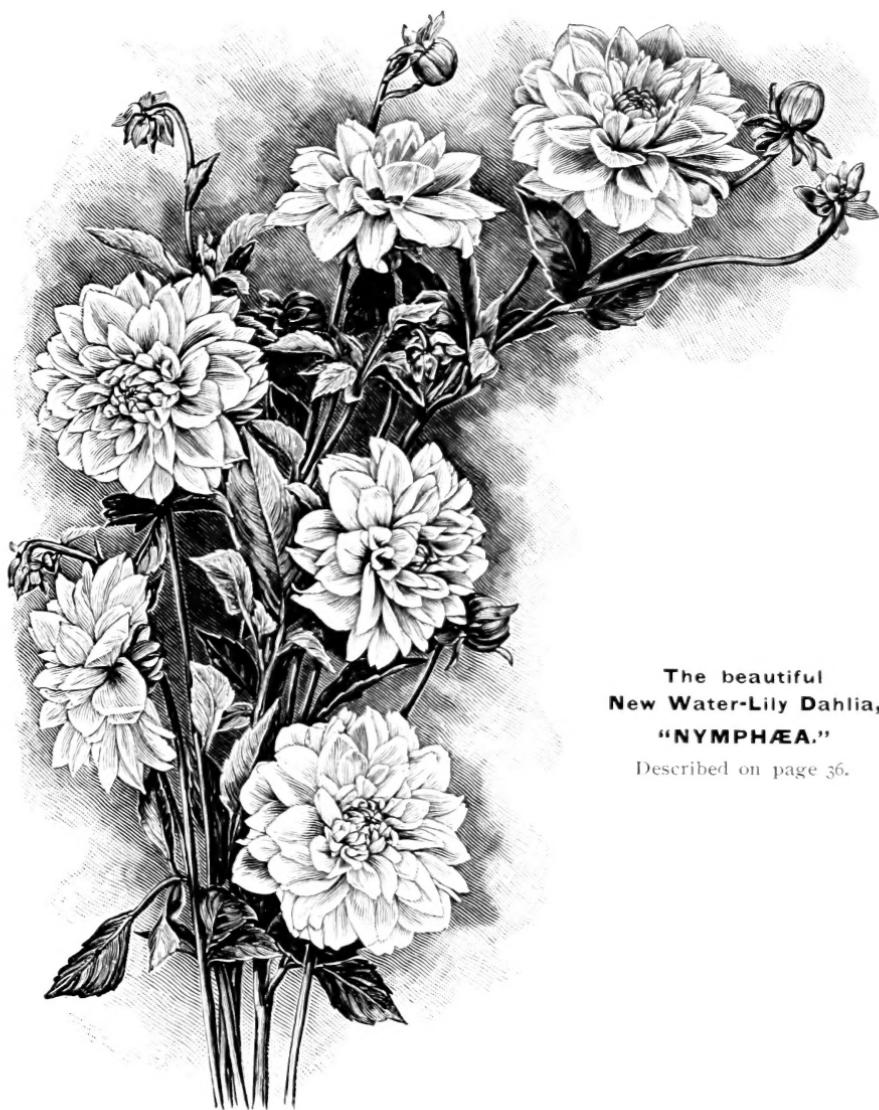
35 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100.

HOP VINES.

15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

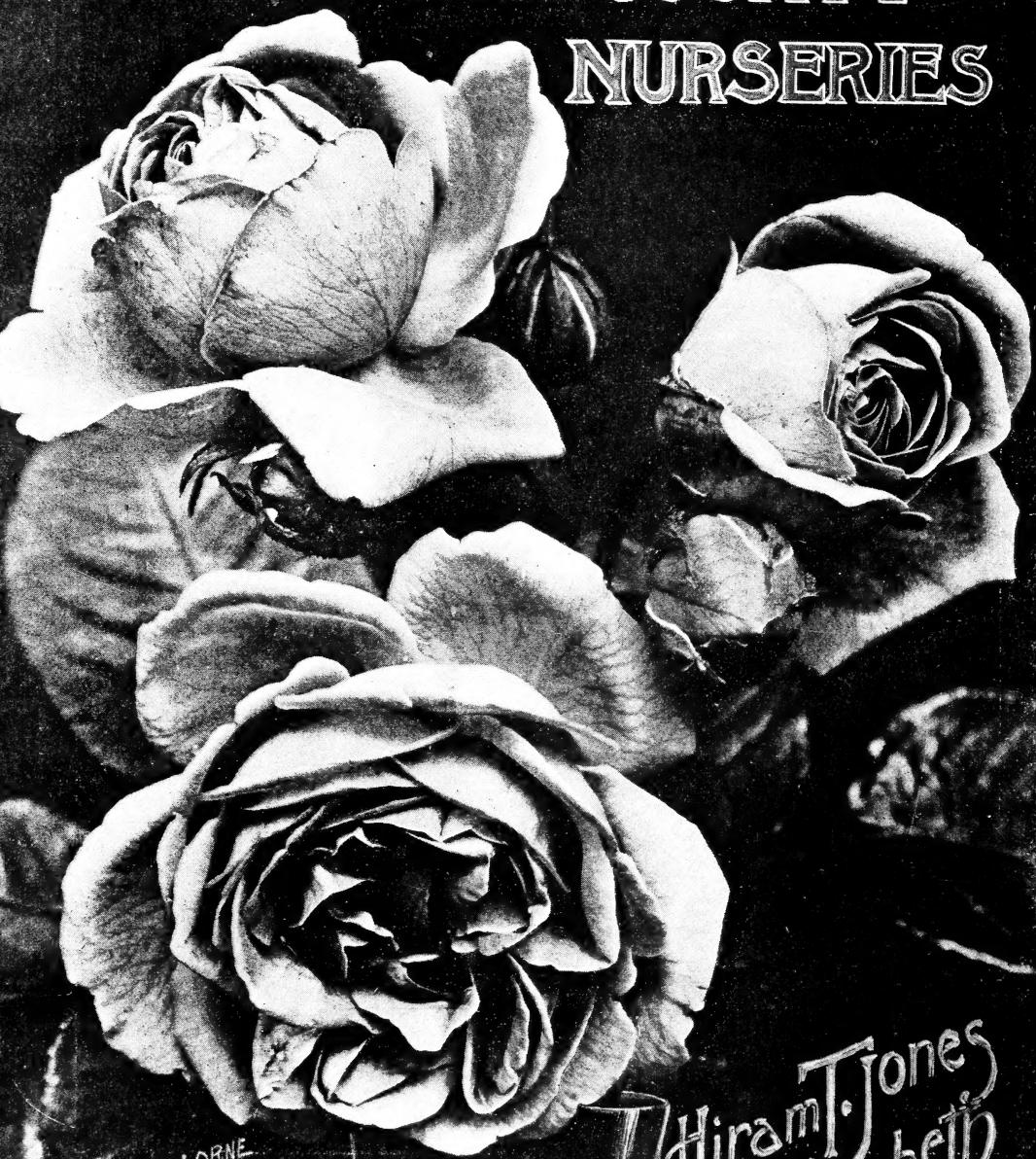
SAGE.

Holt's Mammoth. A fine, large variety, not inclined to go to seed. 75 cts. per doz.



The beautiful
New Water-Lily Dahlia,
"NYMPHÆA."
Described on page 36.

UNION COUNTY NURSERIES



ARCHIONESS OF LORNE

Hiram T. Jones
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N.J.